

THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE BULLETIN

DECEMBER 27, 1941

VOL. V, No. 131—PUBLICATION 1675

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The War

COOPERATIVE WAR EFFORT OF THE DEMOCRACIES

CONVERSATIONS BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT AND THE PRIME MINISTER OF GREAT BRITAIN

[Released to the press by the White House December 22]

The British Prime Minister has arrived in the United States to discuss with the President all questions relevant to the concerted war effort. Mr. Churchill is accompanied by Lord Beaverbrook and a technical staff. Mr. Churchill is the guest of the President.

[Released to the press by the White House December 22]

The following statement was issued by the White House:

"There is, of course, one primary objective in the conversations to be held during the next few days between the President and the British Prime Minister and the respective staffs of the two countries. That purpose is the defeat of Hitlerism throughout the world.

"It should be remembered that many other nations are engaged today in this common task. Therefore, the present conferences in Washington should be regarded as preliminary to further conferences which will officially include Russia, China, the Netherlands, and the Dominions. It is expected that there will thus be evolved an

over-all unity in the conduct of the war. Other nations will be asked to participate to the best of their ability in the over-all objective.

"It is probable that no further announcements will be made until the end of the present conferences, but it may be assumed that the other interested nations will be kept in close touch with this preliminary planning."

[Released to the press by the White House December 23]

Mr. Churchill's first official engagement after being received by the President was to hold a meeting at 12 noon with the British Dominion Representatives in Washington. The following were present:

The Rt. Hon. Viscount Halifax, K. G.;
Mr. R. W. Close, K. C. (Union of South Africa);
The Rt. Hon. Major R. G. Casey, D.S.O., M.C. (Australia);
Mr. Leighton McCarthy, K.C. (Canada);
The Rt. Hon. F. Langstone (New Zealand).

Mr. Churchill gave a general survey and discussed with the Dominion Representatives the general war situation, and outlined the aims of his visit to Washington.

ADDRESS BY THE PRIME MINISTER OF GREAT BRITAIN BEFORE BOTH HOUSES OF CONGRESS

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE AND OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES,

I feel greatly honored that you should have invited me to enter the United States Senate Chamber and address the representatives of both branches of Congress.

The fact that my American forebears have for so many generations played their part in the life of the United States, and that here I am, an Englishman, welcomed in your midst, makes this experience one of the most moving and thrilling in my life, which is already long and has not been entirely uneventful.

I wish indeed that my mother, whose memory I cherish across the vale of years, could have been here to see. By the way, I cannot help reflecting that if my father had been American and my mother British, instead of the other way around, I might have got here on my own. In that case, this would not have been the first time you would have heard my voice. In that case, I should not have needed any invitation; but, if I had, it is hardly likely that it would have been unanimous. So perhaps things are better as they are.

I may confess, however, that I do not feel quite like a fish out of water in a legislative assembly where English is spoken. I am a child of the House of Commons. I was brought up in my father's house to believe in democracy. "Trust the people"—that was his message. I used to see him cheered at meetings and in the streets by crowds of workingmen away back in those aristocratic Victorian days when, as Disraeli said, the world was for the few, and for the very few. Therefore I have been in full harmony all my life with the tides which have flowed on both sides of the Atlantic against privilege and monopoly and have steered confidently toward the Gettysburg ideal of "government of the people, by the people, for the people".

I owe my advancement entirely to the House of Commons, whose servant I am. In my country, as in yours, public men are proud to be the servants of the state, and would be ashamed to be its masters. On any day, if they thought the people wanted it, the House of Commons could by a simple vote remove me from my office. But I am not worrying about it at all. As a matter of fact, I am sure they will approve very highly of my journey here—for which I obtained the King's permission—in order to meet the President of the United States and to arrange with him for all that mapping out of our military plans, and for all those intimate meetings of the high officers of the armed services of both countries which are indispensable to the successful prosecution of the war.

I should like to say, first of all, how much

I have been impressed and encouraged by the breadth of view and sense of proportion which I have found in all quarters over here to which I have had access. Anyone who did not understand the size and solidarity of the foundations of the United States might easily have expected to find an excited, disturbed, self-centered atmosphere, with all minds fixed upon the novel, startling, and painful episodes of sudden war as they hit America. After all, the United States has been attacked and set upon by three most powerfully armed dictator states, the greatest military power in Europe, and the greatest military power in Asia. Japan, Germany, and Italy have all declared and are making war upon you, and a quarrel is opened which can only end in their overthrow or yours. But here in Washington, in these memorable days, I have found an Olympian fortitude which, far from being based upon complacency, is only the mask of an inflexible purpose and the proof of a sure and well-grounded confidence in the final outcome. We in Britain had the same feeling in our darkest days. We, too, were sure that in the end all would be well.

You do not, I am certain, underrate the severity of the ordeal to which you and we have still to be subjected. The forces ranged against us are enormous; they are bitter; they are ruthless. The wicked men and their factions who have launched their peoples on the path of war and conquest know that they will be called to terrible account if they can not beat down by force of arms the peoples they have assailed. They will stop at nothing. They have a vast accumulation of war weapons of all kinds; they have highly-trained and disciplined armies, navies, and air services; they have plans and designs which have long been contrived and matured; they will stop at nothing that violence or treachery can suggest.

It is quite true that on our side our resources in manpower and in materials are far greater than theirs; but only a portion of your resources are as yet mobilized and developed, and we have both of us much to learn in the cruel art of war. We have, therefore, without doubt, a

time of tribulation before us. In this time some ground will be lost which it will be hard and costly to regain. Many disappointments and unpleasant surprises await us. Many of them will afflict us before the full marshaling of our latent and total power can be accomplished.

For the best part of 20 years the youth of Britain and America have been taught that war was evil, which is true, and that it would never come again, which has been proved false.

For the best part of 20 years the youth of Germany, Japan, and Italy have been taught that aggressive war is the noblest duty of the citizen, and that it should be begun as soon as the necessary weapons and organization have been made. We have performed the duties and tasks of peace. They have plotted and planned for war. This naturally has placed us in Britain, and now places you in the United States, at a disadvantage which only time, courage, and straining, untiring exertions can correct.

We have, indeed, to be thankful that so much time has been granted to us. If Germany had tried to invade the British Isles after the French collapse in June 1940, and if Japan had declared war on the British Empire and the United States at about the same date, no one can say what disasters and agonies might not have been our lot. But now, at the end of December 1941, our transformation from easygoing peace to total-war efficiency has made very great progress. The broad flow of munitions in Great Britain has already begun. Immense strides have been made in the conversion of American industry to military purposes, and now that the United States is at war, it is possible for orders to be given every day which a year or 18 months hence will produce results in war power beyond anything which has yet been seen or foreseen in the dictator states. Provided that every effort is made, that nothing is kept back, that the whole manpower, brainpower, virility, valour, and civic virtue of the English-speaking world, with all its galaxy of loyal, friendly, or associated communities and states, are bent unremittingly to the simple but supreme task, I think it would be reasonable to hope that the end of

1942 will see us quite definitely in a better position than we are now and that the year 1943 will enable us to assume the initiative upon an ample scale.

Some people may be startled or momentarily depressed when, like your President, I speak of a long and hard war. Our peoples would rather know the truth, sombre though it be; and, after all, when we are doing the noblest work in the world, not only defending our hearths and homes but the cause of freedom in every land, the question of whether deliverance comes in 1942, or 1943, or 1944, falls into its proper place in the grand proportions of human history. Sure I am that this day, now, we are the masters of our fate; that the task which has been set for us is not above our strength, and that its pangs and toils are not beyond our endurance. As long as we have faith in our cause and unconquerable will power, salvation will not be denied us. In the words of the Psalmist:

"He shall not be afraid of evil tidings. His heart is fixed, trusting in the Lord."

Not all the tidings will be evil. On the contrary, mighty strokes of war have already been dealt against the enemy. The glorious defense of their native soil by the Russian Armies and people has inflicted wounds upon the Nazi tyranny and system which have bitten deep, and will fester and inflame not only in the Nazi body but in the Nazi mind.

The boastful Mussolini has crumpled already. He is now but a lackey and serf, the merest utensil of his master's will. He has inflicted great suffering and wrong upon his own industrious people. He has been stripped of all his African empire. Abyssinia has been liberated. Our armies of the east, which were so weak and ill equipped at the moment of French desertion, now control all the regions from Teheran to Benghazi, and from Aleppo to Cyprus and the sources of the Nile.

For many months we devoted ourselves to preparing to take the offensive in Libya. The very considerable battle which has been proceeding for the last 6 weeks in the desert has been most fiercely fought on both sides. Owing to the difficulties of supply on the desert flank we

were never able to bring numerically equal forces to bear upon the enemy. Therefore we had to rely upon a superiority in the numbers and quality of tanks and aircraft, British and American. Aided by these, for the first time we have fought the enemy with equal weapons. For the first time we have made the Hun feel the sharp edge of those tools with which he has enslaved Europe. The armed force of the enemy in Cyrenaica amounted to 150,000 men, of whom about a third were Germans. General Auchinleck set out to destroy totally that armed force; and I have every reason to believe that his aim will be fully accomplished.

I am so glad to be able to place before you, Members of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, at this moment when you are entering the war, proof that, with proper weapons and proper organization, we are able to beat the life out of the savage Nazi. What Hitler is suffering in Libya is only a sample and a foretaste of what we must give him and his accomplices wherever this war shall lead us, in every quarter of the globe.

There are good tidings also from blue water. The life line of supplies which joins our two nations across the ocean, without which all might fail, is flowing steadily and freely, in spite of all the enemy can do. It is a fact that the British Empire, which many thought 18 months ago was broken and ruined, is now incomparably stronger and is growing stronger with every month.

Lastly, if you will forgive me for saying it, to me the best tidings of all is that the United States—united as never before—has drawn the sword for Freedom, and cast away the scabbard.

All these tremendous facts have led the subjugated peoples of Europe to lift up their heads again in hope. They have put aside forever the shameful temptation of resigning themselves to the conqueror's will. Hope has returned to the hearts of scores of millions of men and women, and with that hope there burns the flame of anger against the brutal, corrupt invader, and still more fiercely burn the fires of hatred and contempt for the filthy

Quislings whom he has suborned. In a dozen famous ancient states, now prostrate under the Nazi yoke, the masses of the people, all classes and creeds, await the hour of liberation, when they, too, will be able once again to play their part and strike their blows like men. That hour will strike, and its solemn peal will proclaim that the night is passed and that the dawn has come.

The onslaught upon us, so long and so secretly planned by Japan, has presented both our countries with grievous problems for which we could not be fully prepared. If people ask me, as they have a right to ask me in England, "Why is it that you have not got ample equipment of modern aircraft and army weapons of all kinds in Malaya and in the East Indies" I can only point to the victories General Auchinleck has gained in the Libyan campaign. Had we diverted and dispersed our gradually growing resources between Libya and Malaya, we should have been found wanting in both theatres. If the United States has been found at a disadvantage at various points in the Pacific Ocean, we know well that is to no small extent because of the aid which you have been giving to us in munitions for the defense of the British Isles and for the Libyan campaign, and, above all, because of your help in the battle of the Atlantic, upon which all depends, and which has in consequence been successfully and prosperously maintained.

Of course, it would have been much better, I freely admit, if we had had enough resources of all kinds to be at full strength at all threatened points; but, considering how slowly and reluctantly we brought ourselves to large-scale preparations, and how long such preparations take, we had no right to expect to be in such a fortunate position. The choice of how to dispose of our hitherto limited resources had to be made by Britain in time of war, and by the United States in time of peace; and I believe that history will pronounce that upon the whole—and it is upon the whole that these matters must be judged—the choice made was right.

Now that we are together, now that we are

linked in a righteous comradeship of arms, now that our two considerable nations, each in perfect unity, have joined all their life energies in a common resolve, a new scene opens upon which a steady light will glow and brighten.

Many people have been astonished that Japan should, in a single day, have plunged into war against the United States and the British Empire. We all wonder why, if this dark design, with all its laborious and intricate preparations, had been so long filling their secret minds, they did not choose our moment of weakness 18 months ago. Viewed quite dispassionately, in spite of the losses we have suffered and the further punishment we shall have to take, it certainly appears to be an irrational act. It is, of course, only prudent to assume that they have made very careful calculation and think they see their way through. Nevertheless, there may be another explanation.

We know that for many years past the policy of Japan has been dominated by secret societies of subaltern and junior officers of the Army and Navy who have enforced their will upon successive Japanese cabinets and parliaments by the assassination of any Japanese statesman who opposed or who did not sufficiently further their aggressive policy. It may be that these societies, dazzled and dizzy with their own schemes of aggression and the prospect of early victories, have forced their country, against its better judgment, into war. They have certainly embarked upon a very considerable undertaking; for, after the outrages they have committed upon us at Pearl Harbor, in the Pacific islands, in the Philippines, in Malaya, and the Dutch East Indies, they must now know that the stakes for which they have decided to play are mortal. When we consider the resources of the United States and the British Empire, compared to those of Japan, when we remember those of China, which has so long and valiantly withstood invasion, and when also we observe the Russian menace which hangs over Japan, it becomes still more difficult to reconcile Japanese action with prudence, or even with sanity. What kind of people do they think we are? Is it possible they do not rea-

lize that we shall never cease to persevere against them until they have been taught a lesson which they and the world will never forget?

Members of the Senate and Members of the House of Representatives, I turn for one moment more from the turmoil and convulsions of the present to the broader spaces of the future.

Here we are together, facing a group of mighty foes who seek our ruin. Here we are together, defending all that to freemen is dear. Twice in a single generation the catastrophe of world war has fallen upon us; twice in our lifetimes has the long arm of Fate reached out across the oceans to bring the United States into the forefront of the battle. If we had kept together after the last war; if we had taken common measures for our safety, this renewal of the curse need never have fallen upon us. Do we not owe it to ourselves, to our children, to tormented mankind, to make sure that these catastrophes do not engulf us for the third time?

It has been proved that pestilences may break out in the Old World which carry their destructive ravages into the New World, from which, once they are afoot, the New World cannot by any means escape. Duty and prudence alike command, first, that the germ centres of hatred and revenge should be constantly and vigilantly surveyed and treated in good time; and, secondly, that an adequate organization should be set up to make sure that the pestilence can be controlled at its earliest beginnings before it spreads and rages throughout the entire earth.

Five or six years ago it would have been easy, without shedding a drop of blood, for the United States and Great Britain to have insisted on fulfillment of the disarmament clauses of the treaties which Germany signed after the Great War. That also would have been the opportunity for assuring to the Germans those raw materials which we declared in the Atlantic Charter should not be denied to any nation, victor or vanquished.

Prodigious hammer strokes have been needed to bring us together today; or, if you will allow me to use other language, I will say that he must, indeed, have a blind soul who cannot see

that some great purpose and design is being worked out here below, of which we have the honour to be the faithful servants.

It is not given to us to peer into the mysteries of the future; still I avow my hope and faith,

sure and inviolate, that in days to come the British and American peoples will for their own safety and for the good of all, walk together side by side in majesty, in justice, and in peace.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

[Released to the press by the White House December 27]

Much has been accomplished this week through the medium of the many conferences held, in the meetings of the Supply and Production officials, in the sessions held by members of the military and naval groups, and in the discussions with the chiefs of missions of all nations at war with the common enemy. Included were conferences with the Russian and Chinese Ambassadors, the Canadian Prime Minister, and the Netherlands Minister.

As a result of all of these meetings, I know tonight that the position of the United States and of all nations aligned with us has been strengthened immeasurably. We have advanced far along the road toward achievement of the

ultimate objective—the crushing defeat of those forces that have attacked and made war upon us.

The conferences will continue for an indefinite period of time. It is impossible to say just now when they will terminate.

It is my purpose, as soon as it is possible, to give in so far as safety will permit—without giving information of military value to the enemy—a more detailed accounting of all that has taken place in Washington this week and of all that will take place during the remainder of the meetings.

The present over-all objective is the marshaling of all resources, military and economic, of the world-wide front opposing the Axis. Excellent progress along these lines is being made.

JOINT WAR PRODUCTION COMMITTEES, UNITED STATES AND CANADA: STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

[Released to the press by the White House December 23]

The Joint War Production Committees of Canada and the United States have unanimously adopted a declaration of policy calling for a combined all-out war production effort and the removal of any barriers standing in the way of such a combined effort. This declaration has met the approval of the Canadian War Cabinet. It has my full approval. To further its implementation, I have asked the affected departments and agencies in our Government to abide by its letter and spirit so far as lies within their power. I have further requested Mr. Milo Perkins, the Chairman of the American Committee, to investigate, with the aid of the Tariff Commission and other interested agencies, the

extent to which legislative changes will be necessary to give full effect to the declaration.

Through brute force and enslavement, Hitler has secured a measure of integration and coordination of the productive resources of a large part of the continent of Europe. We must demonstrate that integration and coordination of the productive resources of the continent of America is possible through democratic processes and free consent.

Statement of War Production Policy for Canada and the United States

Having regard to the fact that Canada and the United States are engaged in a war with

common enemies, the Joint War Production Committee of Canada and the United States recommends to the President of the United States and the Prime Minister of Canada the following statement of policy for the war production of the two countries:

1. Victory will require the maximum war production in both countries in the shortest possible time; speed and volume of war output, rather than monetary cost, are the primary objectives.

2. An all-out war production effort in both countries requires the maximum use of the labor, raw materials, and facilities in each country.

3. Achievement of maximum volume and speed of war output requires that the production and resources of both countries should be effectively integrated and directed toward a common program of requirements for the total war effort.

4. Each country should produce those articles in an integrated program of requirements which will result in maximum joint output of war goods in the minimum time.

5. Scarce raw materials and goods which one country requires from the other in order to carry out the joint program of war production should be so allocated between the two countries that such materials and goods will make the maximum contribution toward the output of the most necessary articles in the shortest period of time.

6. Legislative and administrative barriers, including tariffs, import duties, customs, and other regulations or restrictions of any character which prohibit, prevent, delay, or otherwise impede the free flow of necessary munitions and war supplies between the two countries should be suspended or otherwise eliminated for the duration of the war.

7. The two Governments should take all measures necessary for the fullest implementation of the foregoing principles.

Members for Canada

G. K. SHEILS, *Chairman*

R. P. BELL

H. J. CARMICHAEL

J. R. DONALD

434297-42-2

W. L. GORDON

H. R. MACMILLAN

Members for United States

MILO PERKINS, *Chairman*

J. B. FORRESTAL

W. H. HARRISON

R. P. PATTERSON

E. R. STETTINIUS

H. L. VICKERY

MESSAGE FROM THE CROWN PRINCE
OF NORWAY

[Released to the press December 24]

The following telegram was sent from New York on December 20, 1941 by the Crown Prince of Norway to the President of the United States:

"King Haakon, my father, has asked me to convey to you the following on my arrival in the United States: 'Ever since the treacherous attack on the United States on December 7th last, my thoughts have been with you, Mr. President, and with the American Government and people. Norway's own experiences during the night between April 8th and 9th, 1940, has made us feel with particular poignancy what has now happened to your country and we understand the deep resentment burning today in American hearts. I have asked my son, Crown Prince Olav, to convey to you the warm sympathy of myself and the Norwegian Government and people and our ardent wish for a speedy victory over the aggressors. Today America and Norway are not only friends of old, but for the first time in history also comrades in arms. It is my fervent conviction that by the help of God we shall through common fight and sacrifices attain a common victory for freedom, popular government and international decency.'

OLAV

Crown Prince of Norway"

On December 24, 1941 the President addressed the following message to the King of Norway, His Majesty Haakon VII, in London:

"I am profoundly grateful for Your Majesty's message. The people and Government of the United States will be encouraged in their own fight against the evil forces of tyranny and aggression by the gallant spirit in which free Norwegians are striking back at the foe which shamelessly attacked their homeland a year ago. We are especially grateful for the inestimable aid in our common fight which is being given by the intrepid Norwegian seamen on whose skill and courage greatly depends the steady flow of supplies which in the end, under the guidance of Providence, will restore decency and personal freedom to the world.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT"

ACTION OF FREE FRENCH FORCES AT ST. PIERRE - MIQUELON

[Released to the press December 25]

Our preliminary reports show that the action taken by three so-called Free French ships at St. Pierre - Miquelon was an arbitrary action contrary to the agreement of all parties concerned and certainly without the prior knowledge or consent in any sense of the United States Government.

This Government has inquired of the Canadian Government as to the steps that Government is prepared to take to restore the *status quo* of these islands.

PROTECTION OF OFFICIALS AND NATIONALS OF COUNTRIES AT WAR AMERICANS IN THE FAR EAST

[Released to the press December 23]

The Department received early on the morning of December 23 a telegram, dated December 19, 1941, from the American Consul General at Hong Kong, Mr. Addison E. Southard, stating that none of the members of the staff of the Consulate General had been injured.

The American Consul General in Hong Kong reported on December 20 at midnight that his residence had been practically destroyed and that he was moving into the consular office. At that time he reported that there were no important injuries to American citizens.

On December 23 at 12 noon, Hong Kong time, the Consul General reported that there was still no report of death or injury to Americans but that living conditions in Hong Kong are extremely dangerous.

In previous telegrams the Consul General reported that Miss Florence Webb, an Ameri-

can citizen, was killed in Hong Kong on December 14 by shell splinters. According to the Department's records, Miss Webb was born in Shanghai on June 15, 1908. Her father, Percy Dickinson Webb, was an American citizen, born in Orange, N. J.

The Consul General also reported that the American official staff of the Consulate General is acting admirably in an extremely dangerous and difficult situation. He added that only dry staple food is plentiful at the moment.

[Released to the press December 26]

In a cablegram dated noon, December 25, the American Consul General at Hong Kong stated that during the previous 24 hours there had been no report of death or injury to American citizens.

In a subsequent telegram of the same date sent at 1 p.m., the Consul General estimated that there were in Hong Kong 1,000 American

citizens and 200 Filipinos. He added that in addition to the death of Florence Webb which had been previously reported, William Kailey, an American citizen of 1280 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, had been missing for several days and was believed to be dead.

[Released to the press December 26]

The most recent reports received through the Swiss Government from its representatives in Tokyo state that the officials of the United States Government in Japan and Japanese-occupied areas in China are safe and well.

[Released to the press December 26]

There are approximately 2,300 American citizens and 700 Philippine citizens in Burma, British Malaya, the Netherlands Indies, and Hong Kong according to recent telegraphic reports received by the Department of State from this Government's representatives at Batavia, Rangoon, Singapore, and Hong Kong.

In a telegram dated December 25, the American Consul General at Hong Kong, Addison E. Southard, reported that there were approximately 1,000 American and 200 Philippine citizens at Hong Kong.

The American Consul at Rangoon, Lester L. Schnare, reported in a telegram dated December 21, 1941 that there were approximately 492 American citizens in Burma, including a group of 30 Americans who had recently evacuated from Thailand. It was also estimated that there were about 32 Philippine citizens in Burma.

In a telegram dated December 22, 1941, the American Consul General at Singapore, Kenneth S. Patton, reported that there were 318 American citizens in British Malaya, Brunei, British North Borneo, and Sarawak. It was also estimated that there were approximately 400 Philippine citizens in British Malaya, exclusive of the British territories in Borneo. Of these, it was estimated that there were approxi-

mately 140 Philippine citizens in Penang and in Province Wellesley (on the mainland opposite Penang).

The American Consul General at Batavia, Walter A. Foote, reported to the Department in a telegram dated December 24, 1941 that there were approximately 473 American citizens in the Netherlands Indies, exclusive of about 100 American transients. The majority of the American citizens in the Netherlands Indies are in the area embracing the Batavia consular district, namely West Java and South Sumatra, where 247 were reportedly located. Also included in this district is the southwest area of Netherlands Borneo where 10 Americans are reportedly residing. Of the 97 Americans residing in North Sumatra, 35 persons were said to be making their way to Batavia. One hundred and twenty-nine American citizens reside in the Surabaya consular district which embraces, in addition to the central and western areas of Java, the eastern part of Netherlands Borneo, Celebes, Bali, the Moluccas, and the Netherlands part of Timor and New Guinea.

The number of Philippine citizens residing in the Netherlands Indies was 69, according to the survey made by the American Consul General.

[Released to the press December 27]

The Department has been informed in a telegram dated December 25, 1941 from the American Ambassador in China that according to information received there, the American Consul and all other Americans in Swatow, except two missionaries who are apparently in Kiyang, Kwantung Province, are held in custody by the Japanese. They are reported to be well treated.

According to a further report from the American Ambassador at Chungking, the Japanese have placed American consular officers and nationals in Amoy in the Poai Hospital.

EMBASSY AND LEGATION STAFFS IN THE UNITED STATES, GERMANY, JAPAN, AND BULGARIA

[Released to the press December 26]

The State Department has requested the American Legation in Bern to inform the Swiss Government for transmission to the German Government that all members of the German Embassy at Washington and their dependents have been assembled at the well-known Greenbriar Hotel at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

In particular the following conditions apply:

(1) The whole group is permitted freely to move about in an extensive area of the park grounds outside the hotel. This arrangement includes the Mineral Springs.

(2) The German Chargé d'Affaires with his wife can upon request also visit the town.

(3) The representative of the Swiss Legation is permitted free access to the German group at all times.

(4) There is unrestricted two-way telephone communication at all times between the German group and the Swiss Legation at Washington.

(5) Postal communication between the Swiss Legation and the German group is also permitted.

Since diplomatic relations were severed the Government of the United States under international law has treated on a reciprocal basis the former representatives of the governments with which it is now at war.

The Department understands that reciprocal treatment is being accorded the American diplomatic representatives in Germany.

[Released to the press December 24]

The American Legation in Bern, Switzerland, has informed the Department that in a note dated December 23, 1941 the Swiss Foreign Office stated that it had received the following information from the Swiss Legation at Tokyo concerning the treatment of American diplomatic and consular officers in Japan:

American Embassy at Tokyo is hereby notified that it is the intention of the Japanese Gov-

ernment to accord a correct and liberal treatment, on condition of reciprocity, to the staff of the American Embassy and Consulates in Japan, Manchukuo, and China pending their departure. Every effort shall be made to accord adequate protection to the staff of the Embassy and Consulates as well as their families. They will be accorded every reasonable assistance and facilities in liquidating their personal affairs. The American Embassy staff will be given free and continuous access to the representatives of the diplomatic mission which assumes the representation of American interests in Japan. The American diplomatic and consular staff will not be subjected to any form of internment prior to their departure, provided naturally that they do nothing inimical to Japanese interests while awaiting their departure. The American Embassy is also informed that the American diplomatic and consular staff in Manchukuo and China are receiving a correct and courteous treatment. American citizens in Japan, Manchukuo, and China are also enjoying a fair and courteous treatment.

[Released to the press December 27]

The Department was informed by telegram on December 27 that all the American members of the former American Legation at Sofia arrived safely and well in Istanbul on the morning of December 27.

The United States personnel in the American Legation at Sofia follows:

George H. Earle, III, Minister, of Haverford, Pa. (wife, Mrs. George H. Earle, III, Haverford, Pa.)

Walworth Barbour, Third Secretary and Vice Consul of Lexington, Mass. (father, Mr. S. Lewis Barbour, Boston Terminal Co., Room 498, So. Station, Boston, Mass.)

Rudolph W. Heftl, Vice Consul and Clerk, of Plainfield, N. J. (mother, Mrs. J. Rudolph Heftl, 26 W. Montgomery Ave., Ardmore, Pa.)

Martin Meadows, Clerk, of Portland, Ore. (brother, Ben Meadows, 2022 S.W. Broadway, Portland, Ore.)

Robert A. Griggs, Code Clerk, of Los Angeles, Calif. (mother, Mrs. Helene B. Griggs, 515 Hawthorne St., Glendale, Calif.)

SOLIDARITY OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS

DECLARATIONS OF WAR AND SEVERANCE OF RELATIONS BY THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS
WITH THE AXIS POWERS

[Released to the press December 22]

The following messages, in addition to those appearing on pages 545-549 of the *Bulletin* of December 20, 1941, illustrate the solidarity of the American republics with the United States, now that it is at war with Japan, Germany, and Italy.

Colombia

On December 21, 1941 President Roosevelt sent the following message to the President of Colombia, Eduardo Santos:

"With the breaking off of diplomatic relations with Germany and Italy, the Republic of Colombia has given a further unequivocal demonstration of its position in the present worldwide struggle against the forces of aggression. The people of the United States heartily welcome this forthright and timely action on the part of a people which has so long been distinguished not only for its devotion but for the sacrifices which it has made toward the maintenance of the ideals of freedom and democracy. I avail myself of this opportunity to send you an expression of my personal appreciation for the positive and courageous position which you and your Government have consistently assumed in the face of the world events of the past few years.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT"

The Secretary of State on December 21, 1941 sent the following telegram to the Minister of Foreign Relations of Colombia, Luis Lopez de Mesa:

"Your Ambassador has informed this Government that in addition to breaking off diplomatic relations with Japan, Colombia has now terminated its relations with Germany and Italy. I consider this action to be of vital significance in the defense of the Continent

against the forces of aggression and world conquest. It gives me great pleasure to extend to you my heartiest congratulations on this occasion, both as Minister of Foreign Relations of your great country and as an old friend with whom it has been a privilege to work at Lima in 1938 and at Habana in 1940.

CORDELL HULL"

Cuba

The texts of an exchange of messages between the Minister of State of Cuba and the Secretary of State follow:

"DECEMBER 16, 1941.

"I have the honor to inform Your Excellency and your Government that under date of the 11th the Republic of Cuba declared war on the Kingdom of Italy and the German Reich. I renew to you the assurances of my highest consideration.

JOSÉ MANUEL CORTINA
Minister of State of Cuba

"DECEMBER 18, 1941.

"I acknowledge with the deepest satisfaction the heartening message from Your Excellency announcing Cuba's declaration of war on Italy and Germany, an action which the people of the United States and this Government will long remember as proof of Cuba's complete solidarity in this struggle against the forces of aggression.

CORDELL HULL"

Mexico

[Released to the press December 26]

The American Chargé d'Affaires at Mexico City has informed the Department that on December 23 Mexico broke off relations with Bul-

garia, Hungary, and Rumania, and the Foreign Office issued a statement a summary of which follows:

"The declarations of war made by Bulgaria, Hungary and Rumania on the United States brings those countries insofar as our own is concerned into the same category as Germany, Italy and Japan. In consequence the Mexican Government has broken its diplomatic relations with these nations."

The statement continues by citing the fact that the Hungarian representative accredited to Mexico resides in Washington and that the Mexican Ambassador in Washington has been instructed to communicate this decision of the Mexican Government to the Hungarian Minister there. So far as Bulgaria is concerned Mexico has not had diplomatic relations, so-called, but the Mexican Ambassador in Washington has been instructed to inform the Bulgarian representative that his country's declaration of war against the United States is incompatible "for reasons connected with continental solidarity" with the Mexican-Bulgarian relations established by the Treaty of Friendship between the two countries in November 1936. Mexico has ceased for some time to have diplomatic relations with Rumania but this has been due to the fact that no representative of either country has been ac-

credited for some months. Such relations as have existed are declared broken.

Nicaragua

[Released to the press December 22]

The American Minister to Nicaragua has advised the Department that on December 20, 1941 he was officially informed by the Nicaraguan Government that Nicaragua had declared war on Rumania, Hungary, and Bulgaria.

THIRD MEETING OF MINISTERS OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS AT RIO DE JANEIRO

[Released to the press December 23]

The President has designated the Honorable Sumner Welles, Under Secretary of State, to represent the United States of America at the Third Meeting of Consultation of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics which will convene in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, on January 15, 1942. Secretary Hull finds it impossible to attend the meeting because of the pressure of his official duties in Washington.

The delegation which will attend the meeting from the United States will be listed in the next issue of the *Bulletin*.

PLEDGES OF SUPPORT FROM FOREIGN-BORN GROUPS IN THE UNITED STATES

[Released to the press December 26]

Since the attack by Japan on the United States and the subsequent declaration of war by Germany, Italy, and the other Central European governments, the President has received over 200 telegrams from foreign-born groups and individuals, citizens and non-citizens, which have poured into the White House from every corner of the United States.

Perhaps more than any other messages which have come to him during his years in office, these of the last two weeks have a special significance in that they represent one of the very vital steps on the road to American unity. It might have been supposed that many of these messages would ask for help or for a consideration of the senders' positions as foreign-born in a country which during World War I was not always kind

to those residents with alien accents or alien names.

This, however, has not been the case, as can be seen from the typical excerpts printed below, selected at random from among a wide variety of messages received from foreign-born citizen groups of every racial descent—German, Italian, Croatian, Serb, Slav, Hungarian, Rumanian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Japanese, Chinese, Korean, Polish, Czech, Slovak, Austrian, Ukrainian, Alsatian, and Spanish.

Individual acknowledgments on behalf of the President are being sent out by the Department of State as quickly as it is possible to do so, and it is to be hoped that they will convey, not only to the senders of the messages but to the country as a whole, the desire of the President and the Government that these foreign-born shall consider themselves, and be considered by others, a necessary and important part of this Nation's war effort. In as much as these same foreign-born have helped, with their diversity of backgrounds, to build up what is known today as the American way of life, it is only just that they now be allowed to assume, without hindrance, their share of responsibility in defending and maintaining that way of life.

Typical excerpts from some of the telegrams received by the President follow:

"... The Anti-Nazi Committee of San Francisco, composed of a group of German-Americans... strong in their conviction for democracy and peace for all peoples, strong in their determination to fight with all their power against the enemy... pledge ourselves to join the national defense efforts and to work in full co-operation with San Francisco's population in the defense of its civilians..."

ROSALIE E. FISCHER, *Sec'y*
& FRITZ LOEBECK,
Anti-Nazi Committee of
San Francisco,
San Francisco, Calif."

"At meeting leaders all Hungarian Churches, Societies and Organizations of Los Angeles... pledge our unbounded loyalty, our work, and if necessary our lives to defend our adopted

country in struggle to preserve human liberty. Place ourselves at disposal of authorities for civilian defense work.

STEPHEN ARCH, *Chairman*
United Hungarian Meeting,
1975 W. Washington Blvd.,
Los Angeles, Calif."

"We (Americans of Ukrainian descent) solemnly pledge to put ourselves at your disposal and to willingly accept all the tasks and responsibilities that are required of the American people in order to win victory for our beloved country.

PAUL RYMORENKO, *Sec'y.*
Ukrainian American Section,
Itrnat'l. Workers Order,
Lodge 1592,
Bronx, N. Y."

"Our members and their families have given 28 sons to the country's armed forces to date, and as our answer to the besmirchment of our good name, our Lodge unanimously ordered the Lodge officers to purchase \$1000 worth of Defense Bonds, and hereby... pledge loyalty and determination to keep the local blast furnaces and pipe mills going full blast for defense of America and for defeat of Hitler, Mikado and Mussolini and their satellites.

IVAN ABRAMOVIC, *President*,
Lodge 4, Croatian Fraternal
Union of America,
Pittsburgh, Pa."

"... We further pledge our full time work in production of war materials, to serve U. S. armed forces and civilian defense, to contribute to Red Cross, to buy defense bonds, and to do everything that will insure victory for United States and its allies in this momentous struggle for freedom and democracy.

STEPHEN DEVUNICH, *President*,
Lodge I, Croatian Fraternal
Union of America,
Pittsburgh, Pa."

"The Committee, comprised of Serb, Croatian, Czechoslovaks and Slovene citizens and non-citizens, are determined to aid morally and materially the cause of America and her allies, that freedom-loving peoples can again live in a world of their own choosing. Only by united and energetic participation of all minority groups can our ideals of democratic life become universal.

PETER CENGIA, *President*
PETER OBAD, *Secretary*
Slav-American Committee
of the East Bay Region
to Aid America and
Her Allies,
Berkeley, Calif."

"The Italian Society of Rocca Imperiale, representing sixty members, passed a resolution to purchase \$500 of Defense Bonds.

NICK DE GAETANO, *President*
1648 South Etting Street,
Philadelphia, Pa."

"We denounce any attempt to identify the mass of Bulgarian Americans with a handful of Nazi traitors. We pledge not only our cooperation but our blood if necessary to crush Fascist hordes. Long live democracy, liberty and pursuit of happiness.

Chairman PENCHO GANES,
Bulgarian and Macedonian
Foreign Heroic Rally,
Detroit, Mich."

"At meeting December 14th, we unanimously decided enrollment civil defense, pledge support to last drop of blood for fight to defeat Fascist Axis Government.

ETTERIGO MANENTE
Italian American Garibaldi Lodge No.
2609
International Workers
Order,
Dearborn, Mich."

"Unanimous approval has been given our officers to immediately purchase United States Defense Bonds for the amount of \$500. We shall do much more in a financial way in the future, and likewise we stand ready to serve you and our Government in any manner that will be to the best interests of the United States of America, because we fully realize that above all we are Americans.

LOUIS FONTANA, *President*
Italian Musical and Political
Club,
Aliquippa, Pa."

"We associate ourselves 100 percent to defend the democracy of our nation and to prove the loyalty for the present we acquire \$100 in Government bonds to let them fly to final victory.

LOUISI BENJENGA, *President*
ATTILIO DE IULLIS, *Secretary* (ex-war veteran)
Thirty-sixth Ward Italo-American Republic Club,
Philadelphia, Pa."

"We vehemently condemn General Antonescu's action in declaring war upon the United States. Present regime in Roumania does not represent the will of the people of that country. Real Roumania is looking to the United States to deliver her from bondage.

Union & League of Roumanian
Societies of America,
5703 Detroit Avenue,
Cleveland, Ohio.
NICHOLAS BALINDU, *President*
JOHN MURESAN, *Secretary*"

"We, the Rochester Master Shoe Rebuilders Ass'n. Inc., composed 98 percent of members of Italian extraction, together with wives, families and associates of members, assembled at annual social meeting, and mindful, as we enjoy the exercise of our rights as Americans, of the world crisis in which our nation is involved, have pledged December 14, 1941, our unqualified and 100 percent support of the Government of the United States in prosecuting the present

war to victory for the United States of America. Remember Pearl Harbor.

MICHAEL LOCICERO, *President*,
411 Portland Avenue,
Rochester, N. Y."

"We, the Hungarian Reformed Church of Detroit, Michigan . . . with membership of 2,000, unanimously go on record as supporting the President and the Congress of the United States of America in their every action in these trying and difficult days to defeat the enemies of democracy. Be it further resolved that we will set aside a Defense and Savings Bond Day to dedicate to the purchasing of stamps and bonds within our own membership. Be it further resolved that a Red Cross Unit be organized immediately within the confines of our congregation to aid our country in every possible way.

Rev. TIBOR TOTH, *Pastor*,
Dearborn & Vanderbilt
Avenues,
Detroit, Mich."

"On behalf of all the Chinese-American citizens in the United States, I want to take this opportunity to pledge everything we have at your disposal in this critical hour in order to prosecute the war to a victorious end against Japan and her Axis partners.

GEORGE CHINTONG, *Chairman*,
Chinese Division, Democratic Nat'l
Campaign Committee,
Hotel Biltmore,
New York, N. Y."

"I am confident that the United States will have the loyal support of the masses of the Italians residing in America as well as the prayers and good wishes of the oppressed people of Italy. Our cause is their cause as well, the cause of their liberation. The day of historic vindication is approaching. I foresee that the first people to revolt against Fascism in Europe will be the Italian people.

LUIGI ANTONINI, *General Secretary*,
Italian Dressmakers Union, Local 89
ILGWU,
New York, N. Y."

434297-42-3

"Italian-Jewish Club, composed of refugees of racial and political persecution, who have found a safe asylum in this land of liberty, wish to renew in this solemn moment their pledge of loyalty to you and to their new country, and to the ideals of democracy which they cherish so highly.

GIUSEPPE CALBABI,
2 West Seventieth
Street,
New York, N. Y."

"We, the American citizens of Japanese ancestry, join in your denunciation of the unprovoked attack by Japan on these United States. We also take this opportunity to re-affirm our loyalty as American citizens and pledge ourselves to do all within our power for the defense of our country.

JACK K. WAKAYAMA, *President*,
Hawaiian Japanese Civic Ass'n,
Honolulu, T.H."

"We are ready to accept our share of national responsibility and to follow your orders as Commander-in-chief of the armed forces of the United States. The freedom and the happiness that we enjoy in this great democracy we want to keep and to defend, we shall fight until the sinister forces of the Axis powers have suffered complete defeat, and the peoples of all nations now oppressed by power-drunk madmen are liberated, their right of self-government restored and their freedom and happiness secured.

GUSTAV BEK, *Grand Sec'y*,
Detroit Chapter, German-
American Congress
for Democracy,
Detroit, Mich."

"United German War Veterans in the U.S.A., comprised of loyal Americans of German descent, consider it their patriotic duty as well as privilege, to again pledge to the Government of the U.S. their wholehearted support in all

measures necessary to assure a just victory over all enemies of this our beloved country.

FRANK SAMUELS, *Nat'l. Commander*,
JOSEPH LEISKEN, *Nat'l. Sec'y*,
East Orange, N. J."

"We do condemn Japan, Germany and Italy, and do hereby pledge our efforts and our strength to the successful defense of America. Resolution passed December 11, 1941, by 150 American citizens of Japanese ancestry.

THOMAS KOMURO, *Chairman*,
New York City"

"The Anti-Axis Committee of the Japanese-Americans Citizens League has mobilized all American citizens of Japanese extraction, numbering 40,000 in Southern California, to aid in the war progress against Japan. May we be advised as to what steps are necessary so that we may insure the ultimate victory of our country?

FRED M. TAYAMA, *Chairman*,
Los Angeles, Calif."

"Now, therefore, be it resolved that we advocate as far as own means will permit, that our members purchase Defense Bonds for the purpose of assisting the Government in its defense efforts, and we further invite all suggestions from any Governmental agencies whereby this organization can be of further assistance to the Government of the United States of America.

WILHAM C. TIEMANN, *President*,
German-American League,
Erie, Pa."

"We . . . were directed to inform you that the 360 members of our Society . . . have authorized us to invest \$65,000.00, all of the Society's assets, in Defense Bonds. Our members . . . are loyal citizens of the United States and are ready to make whatever sacrifices are necessary to preserve and protect our free democratic institutions.

GEORGE MANCE, *Retiring President* and
other officers of the Croatian Fraternal and Beneficial Ass'n.,
Pittsburgh, Pa."

LEND-LEASE OPERATIONS

The President, in his third report to Congress on operations under the Lend-Lease Act up to November 30, 1941,¹ emphasized the fact that the entry of the United States into the war has increased the necessity for augmenting our aid to countries resisting Axis aggression. In his message of transmittal, dated December 12, 1941, he says:

"We are now engaged in a total war against a group of Axis powers led by Nazi Germany and bent on world domination. . . .

"The world-wide strategy of the Axis powers must be met with equal strategy on the part of all the nations who are joined together in resisting their aggression. Accordingly we must

use the weapons from the arsenal of the democracies where they can be employed most effectively. And that means we must let Britain, Russia, China, and other nations, including those of this Hemisphere, use the weapons from that arsenal so that they can put them to most effective use. Too much is at stake in this greatest of all wars for us to neglect peoples who are or may be attacked by our common enemies."

Allocation of the seven billion dollars provided for under the first act appropriating lend-lease funds was completed on November 13, 1941, and more than one third of the nearly six billion provided for under the second appropriation has already been allocated. Aid to lend-lease countries each month has exceeded that of the preceding month, reaching a high

¹ S. Doc. 149, 77th Cong.

of 283 million dollars in November. Up to November 30, 1941, the total value of lend-lease aid amounted to 1.2 billion dollars, which covers defense articles actually transferred; articles awaiting transfer or use; articles in process of manufacture; service, repair, rental, and charter of ships; and production facilities in the United States.

While finished military articles still lead in volume, the importance of non-military goods can be seen from the following table, which sets forth in millions of dollars the allocations and obligations of lend-lease funds according to category of material:

Category	Allocations	Obligations
Ordnance and ordnance stores.....	2, 215	947
Aircraft and aeronautical material..	2, 040	1, 727
Tanks and other vehicles.....	628	316
Ships.....	1, 303	713
Miscellaneous military equipment..	311	70
Production facilities.....	757	427
Agricultural and industrial commodities.....	1, 665	930
Servicing, repair of ships, etc.....	167	109
Services and expenses.....	95	3
Administrative expenses.....	5	1
Total.....	9, 186	5, 243

Agricultural products constitute a large proportion of the non-military items transferred. The President's report states that we have shipped to the British, since the beginning of lend-lease, "food and farm produce totalling 2,796,000,000 pounds, with a value of \$292,000,000. Of this total, 1,892,000,000 pounds with a value of \$181,000,000 have been supplied in the last three months. The steady increase of our aid is shown by the fact that the tonnage provided in the last three months is twice as great as that provided in the preceding six months."

One of the most important phases of the program is the problem of transportation by sea of food and supplies. According to the President's report, "the effectiveness of the entire Lend-Lease program may well depend upon the ability of American shipbuilders to expedite

and expand their construction of ships." To carry out the lend-lease construction program, which calls for an expenditure of over 530 million dollars to build 292 new merchant vessels, 26 shipyards in 18 States on the east and west coasts, on the Gulf, and on the Great Lakes are at work building lend-lease ships, and new facilities are being added to speed this construction. It should be noted that this program supplements the program for enlarging the American Merchant Marine, which has 707 ships under contract. The lend-lease program provides also for the repair, servicing, and provisioning of war and merchant ships in American ports, and many British, Dutch, Norwegian, Greek, Russian, and other vessels have already received aid in this way.

Lend-lease countries cover two thirds of the earth's surface and contain nearly two thirds of the population of the world. Up to the present time, the defense of 33 countries, including the British Empire, has been declared vital to the defense of the United States, and steps are being taken to strengthen the defenses of these countries. With ten of the lend-lease countries, agreements have already been concluded.

COUNTRIES WHOSE DEFENSE HAS BEEN DECLARED VITAL TO THAT OF THE UNITED STATES

Argentina	Egypt	Nicaragua
Bolivia	El Salvador	Norway
Brazil	Free Belgium	Panama
British Empire	Free France	Paraguay
Chile	Greece	Peru
China	Guatemala	Poland
Colombia	Haiti	Turkey
Costa Rica	Honduras	Uruguay
Cuba	Iceland	U.S.S.R.
Dominican Republic	Mexico	Venezuela
Ecuador	Netherlands	Yugoslavia

COUNTRIES WITH WHICH LEND-LEASE AGREEMENTS HAVE BEEN CONCLUDED

Bolivia	Iceland
Brazil	Netherlands
Cuba	Nicaragua
Dominican Republic	Paraguay
Haiti	U.S.S.R.

PROCLAIMED LIST OF CERTAIN BLOCKED NATIONALS, SUPPLE- MENT 6

[Released to the press December 24]

The Secretary of State, acting in conjunction with the Secretary of the Treasury; the Attorney General; the Secretary of Commerce; the Economic Defense Board, now called the Board of Economic Warfare; and the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, pursuant to the President's proclamation of July 17, 1941, on December 23 issued Supplement 6 to the "Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals".

This supplement contains approximately 425

additions to the Proclaimed List, of which some 250 are Japanese firms and persons in the other American republics. Supplement 5, issued December 9, 1941, placed approximately 500 Japanese firms and persons on the Proclaimed List.

A number of the additions to Supplement 6 were made because the firm or individual was acting as a "cloak", that is, carrying on disguised transactions for or on behalf of firms on the Proclaimed List. Persons or firms which lend themselves to such "cloaking" activities will continue to be summarily included on the list.

Supplement 6 also contains 35 deletions and a number of amendments.

CHRONOLOGY, MARCH 1938 TO DECEMBER 1941

[Released to the press December 18]

1938

March 11

German troops crossed Austrian frontier. *The Times* (London), March 12, 1938, p. 12.

March 13

Austro-German Union proclaimed at Vienna: "Austria is a state (land) of the German Reich." Text of Anschluss law, Department of State *Press Releases*, March 19, 1938, Vol. XIX, p. 374.

April 16

British-Italian agreement signed, whereby Great Britain recognized the conquest of Ethiopia and Italy promised to withdraw all troops from Spain at the conclusion of the civil war. Great Britain, Foreign Office *Treaty Series*, No. 31 (1938).

April 27-29

Three-day Anglo-French conference at London. Arrangement concluded whereby the British and French general staffs would collaborate more closely henceforth in military and naval defense. *New York Times*, April 29, 1938, p. 1; April 30, p. 1.

1938

July 21

Chaco Peace Pact signed, ending the long conflict between Bolivia and Paraguay. Department of State *Press Releases*, July 23, 1938, Vol. XIX, p. 44.

September 15

Chamberlain-Hitler talk at Berchtesgaden. *New York Times*, September 16, 1938, p. 1.

September 22-23

Chamberlain-Hitler talks at Godesberg. *New York Times*, September 23, 1938, p. 1; September 24, 1938, p. 1.

September 26

President Roosevelt appealed for peace directly to Hitler and President Beneš, Department of State *Press Releases*, October 1, 1938, Vol. XIX, p. 219.

September 29

Chamberlain, Daladier, Hitler, and Mussolini signed Munich Pact. Great Britain, Cmd. 5848, *Further Documents Respecting Czechoslovakia, Including the Agreement Concluded at Munich on September 29, 1938*, Miscellaneous No. 8 (1938).

1938

September 30

Chamberlain-Hitler peace declaration signed. Great Britain, House of Commons *Parliamentary Debates*, Vol. 339, col. 49.

October 1-10

Sudeten areas occupied by Germany. See Great Britain, Cmd. 5848.

October 1

Czechoslovakia yielded to Poland. *New York Times*, October 2, 1938, p. 1.

October 2

Polish troops occupied the Teschen area. *New York Times*, October 3, 1938, p. 1.

December 6

Franco-German peace declaration signed. *New York Times*, December 7, 1938, p. 1.

1939

March 14

German, Hungarian, and Rumanian troops invaded Czechoslovakia. Slovakia proclaimed independence. *New York Times*, March 15, 1939, p. 1.

March 16

German Government officially proclaimed Bohemia and Moravia protectorates: Decree of March 16 of the Government of the Reich on the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia. Department of State *Press Releases*, March 25, 1939, Vol. XX, p. 220.

Slovakia taken over as a protectorate by Germany. *New York Times*, March 17, 1939, p. 1.

Hungary announced annexation of Carpatho-Ukraine. *New York Times*, March 17, 1939, p. 1.

March 22

Memel ceded to Germany by Lithuania: Reunion completed with the signature at Berlin of a five-point non-aggression pact. *New York Times*, March 23, 1939, p. 4.

1939

March 31

Prime Minister Chamberlain in the House of Commons announced a British and French pledge to come to the assistance of Poland with all the power at their command "in the event of any action which clearly threatened Polish independence and which the Polish Government accordingly considered it vital to resist with their national forces . . ." Great Britain, House of Commons *Parliamentary Debates*, Vol. 345, col. 2415.

April 1

Spanish civil war ended: "After having made prisoner and disarmed the Red Army, the National troops have attained their final military objective. In consequence, the civil war is over."—*Communiqué* by General Franco. *The Times* (London), April 3, 1939, p. 13.

April 6

Prime Minister Chamberlain announced in the House of Commons a Polish-British agreement, bringing into existence a triple alliance—France, Great Britain, and Poland. The agreement was a provisional mutual-aid pact, pending the elaboration of a formal treaty of alliance. Great Britain, House of Commons *Parliamentary Debates*, Vol. 345, col. 2996.

April 7

Italian troops invaded Albania. Great Britain, House of Commons *Parliamentary Debates*, Vol. 346, col. 6.

April 13

Prime Minister Chamberlain made statement in House of Commons which guaranteed borders of Rumania and Greece: ". . . in the event of any action being taken which clearly threatened the independence of Greece or Rumania . . . His Majesty's Government would feel themselves bound at once to lend . . . all the support in their power." Similar assurances were given by France. Great Britain, House of Commons *Parliamentary Debates*, Vol. 346, col. 13.

1939

April 14

Communication of President Roosevelt to Chancellor Hitler and Premier Mussolini: Plea for 10-year guaranty of peace. Department of State *Press Releases*, April 15, 1939, Vol. XX, p. 527.

April 28

German note notified Great Britain of denunciation of the Naval Agreement of June 18, 1935. *New York Times*, April 29, 1939, p. 6.

German note to Poland denounced the 10-year non-aggression treaty of January 26, 1934 between the two countries and requested the return of Danzig as well as an extraterritorial railway and highway connection to East Prussia. *New York Times*, April 29, 1939, p. 7.

July 26

United States gave notice of intention to abrogate its commercial treaty of 1911 with Japan in note from the Secretary of State to the Japanese Ambassador. Department of State *Bulletin*, July 29, 1939, Vol. I, p. 81.

August 23

German-U.S.S.R. non-aggression pact signed. Department of State *Bulletin*, August 26, 1939, Vol. I, p. 172.

August 24

President Roosevelt sent appeals for peace to Chancellor Hitler, President Moscicki, and King Victor Emmanuel. Department of State *Bulletin*, August 26, 1939, Vol. I, pp. 157-159.

August 25

Great Britain and Poland signed formal treaty of mutual assistance. Great Britain, Cmd. 6101, *Agreement Between the Government of the United Kingdom and the Polish Government*, London, August 25, 1939, Poland No. 1 (1939).

September 1

German troops invade Poland; Danzig joined Germany. *New York Times*, September 1, 1939, p. 1.

1939

September 3

Great Britain declared a state of war existed with Germany. Great Britain, Cmd. 6106, *Documents Concerning German-Polish Relations and the Outbreak of Hostilities Between Great Britain and Germany on September 3, 1939*, Miscellaneous No. 9 (1939), pp. 175, 178.

France declared a state of war existed with Germany. *Journal Officiel de la République Française, Lois et Décrets*, September 4, 1939, p. 11086.

September 16

Soviet troops invaded Poland. *New York Times*, September 17, 1939, p. 1.

September 28

German-U.S.S.R. border and friendship treaty signed, resulting in partitioning of Poland. *New York Times*, September 29, 1939, p. 1.

Estonian-U.S.S.R. 10-year mutual-assistance pact signed at Moscow: Gave U. S. S. R. bases for aviation and artillery. Department of State *Bulletin*, November 11, 1939, Vol. I, p. 543.

October 3

Declaration of Panamá signed. Department of State *Bulletin*, October 7, 1939, Vol. I, p. 331.

October 5

Latvian-U.S.S.R. 10-year mutual-assistance pact signed at Moscow. Department of State *Bulletin*, November 11, 1939, Vol. I, p. 542.

October 10

Lithuanian-U.S.S.R. 15-year mutual-assistance treaty signed at Moscow. Department of State *Bulletin*, December 16, 1939, Vol. I, p. 705.

October 19

Anglo-French-Turkish 15-year mutual-assistance pact signed at Ankara. Department of State *Bulletin*, November 11, 1939, Vol. I, p. 544.

1939

November 1

Polish Corridor, Posen, and Upper Silesia annexed by Germany. Department of State *Bulletin*, November 4, 1939, p. 458.

November 3

U.S.S.R. incorporated Polish Western Ukraine and Western White Russia. *New York Times*, November 4, 1939, p. 5.

November 4

United States Neutrality Act of 1939 approved. *U. S. Statutes at Large*, Vol. 54, pt. 1, p. 4.

November 21

German-Slovak treaty signed at Berlin, ceding to Slovakia 225 square miles of territory annexed by Poland in 1920, 1924, and 1938. *New York Times*, November 22, 1939, p. 8.

November 30

Soviet troops invaded Finland. Department of State *Bulletin*, December 2, 1939, Vol. I, p. 610.

1940

March 12

Soviet-Finnish peace treaty and protocol signed at Moscow. Department of State *Bulletin*, April 27, 1940, Vol. II, p. 453.

April 8

Great Britain and France announced that three areas of Norwegian waters had been mined in the attempt to prevent shipment of Scandinavian ore to Germany. *New York Times*, April 8, 1940, p. 1.

April 9

German troops invaded Denmark. Department of State *Bulletin*, April 13, 1940, Vol. II, p. 374.

Germany attacked Norway. Department of State *Bulletin*, April 13, 1940, Vol. II, p. 374.

April 17

Secretary of State Hull issued a formal statement declaring any change in *status*

1940

April 17—Continued.

quo "would be prejudicial to the cause of stability, peace, and security" in the entire Pacific Area. Department of State *Bulletin*, April 20, 1940, Vol. II, p. 411.

May 9-10

Germany invaded Belgium, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands. Department of State *Bulletin*, May 11, 1940, Vol. II, p. 485.

May 10

Winston Churchill became Prime Minister of Great Britain following resignation of Neville Chamberlain. *New York Times*, May 11, 1940, p. 1.

British occupation of Iceland announced in London. *New York Times*, May 10, 1940, p. 1.

May 15

The Netherlands Army surrendered. *New York Times*, May 15, 1940, p. 1.

May 19

Chancellor Hitler issued a proclamation decreeing the re-incorporation into the Reich of Eupen, Malmédy, and Moresnet. *New York Times*, May 20, 1940, p. 1.

May 28

Belgian Army under King Leopold surrendered. *New York Times*, May 29, 1940, p. 1.

June 9

Norwegian high command ordered army to cease hostilities at midnight. *New York Times*, June 11, 1940, p. 16.

June 10

Italy declared war on Great Britain and France. *New York Times*, June 11, 1940, p. 2.

June 14

German troops entered Paris. *New York Times*, June 15, 1940, p. 1.

June 15

Soviet troops marched into Lithuania. *New York Times*, June 16, 1940, p. 1.

1940

June 17

U.S.S.R. announced Estonia and Latvia had agreed to free passage of Soviet troops and to formation of new governments. *New York Times*, June 17, 1940, p. 1.

June 22

Franco-German armistice signed. *New York Times*, June 26, 1940, p. 4.

June 24

Franco-Italian armistice signed. *New York Times*, June 25, 1940, p. 1.

June 27

Rumania agreed to cede Bessarabia to U.S.S.R. *New York Times*, June 28, 1940, p. 1.

June 28

British Government recognized Gen. Charles de Gaulle as leader of group to maintain French resistance. *New York Times*, June 29, 1940, p. 9.

July 3

British sank or seized major part of French fleet. Great Britain, House of Commons *Parliamentary Debates*, Vol. 362, col. 1043.

July 5

French Government of Marshal Pétain broke off diplomatic relations with Great Britain as result of British attack on French warships at Oran. *New York Times*, July 6, 1940, p. 1.

July 18

British Prime Minister announced terms of a temporary agreement for stoppage of war supplies to China through Burma and Hong Kong. Great Britain, House of Commons *Parliamentary Debates*, Vol. 363, col. 399.

August 25

Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania ratified U.S.S.R. incorporation. *New York Times*, August 27, 1940, p. 4.

1940

September 2

United States-British notes on lease of British bases in return for 50 United States destroyers. Department of State *Bulletin*, September 7, 1940, Vol. III, p. 199; March 29, 1941, Vol. IV, p. 387.

September 7

Bulgarian-Rumanian agreement ceding the Dobrudja to Bulgaria signed at Craiova, Bulgaria. *New York Times*, September 8, 1940, p. 45.

September 22

Japanese-French agreement regarding concessions in Indochina to Japan. *New York Times*, September 23, 1940, p. 1.

September 27

German-Italian-Japanese 10-year military-economic alliance pact signed at Berlin. *New York Times*, September 28, 1940, p. 3.

October 28

Italy attacked Greece prior to expiration of ultimatum, creating state of war. *New York Times*, October 29, 1940, p. 1; Department of State *Bulletin*, March 1, 1941, Vol. IV, p. 224; November 16, 1940, Vol. III, p. 426.

November 4

Spanish incorporation of international zone of Tangier. *New York Times*, November 5, 1940, p. 7.

November 20

Hungary signed protocol of adherence to Axis tripartite pact at Vienna. *New York Times*, November 21, 1940, p. 6.

November 23

Rumania signed protocol of adherence to Axis tripartite pact at Vienna. *New York Times*, November 24, 1940, p. 2.

November 24

Slovakia signed protocol of adherence to Axis tripartite pact at Berlin. *New York Times*, November 25, 1940, p. 1.

1940

November 26

Governor-General of Belgian Congo declared state of war with Italy. *New York Times*, November 27, 1940, p. 4.

November 30

Japanese peace treaty signed with the Wang Ching-wei regime at Nanking, China. *New York Times*, December 1, 1940, p. 5; *China Weekly Review* (Shanghai), December 7, 1940, pp. 8, 24.

December 6

Japanese-Thai pact of amity signed. *New York Times*, December 12, 1940, p. 10.

December 12

Hungarian-Yugoslav treaty of friendship signed. *New York Times*, December 13, 1940, p. 5.

1941

January 10

German-Soviet agreements on barter and border matters signed at Moscow. *New York Times*, January 11, 1941, p. 8.

January 30

French Indochinese-Thai armistice signed at Saigon. *New York Times*, February 3, 1941, p. 5.

February 10

Great Britain severed diplomatic relations with Rumania. *New York Times*, February 11, 1941, p. 1.

February 17

Bulgarian-Turkish declaration of non-aggression signed at Ankara. *New York Times*, February 18, 1941, p. 4.

March 1

Bulgaria signed protocol of adherence to Axis tripartite pact at Vienna; German troops occupied Bulgaria. *New York Times*, March 2, 1941, pp. 1, 38.

March 5

Great Britain severed diplomatic relations with Bulgaria. *New York Times*, March 6, 1941, p. 2.

1941

March 11

Lend-Lease Act approved by U. S. President, Public Law 11, 77th Cong.

March 12

Thai-Soviet exchange of notes establishing diplomatic relations. *New York Times*, March 13, 1941, p. 6.

March 24

Turkish-Soviet *communiqué* promising neutrality if either should be attacked. *New York Times*, March 25, 1941, p. 5.

March 25

Yugoslavia signed protocol of adherence to the Axis tripartite pact at Vienna. *New York Times*, March 26, 1941, p. 3.

German war zone extended beyond Iceland. *New York Times*, March 26, 1941, p. 1.

March 27

Anti-Axis *coup d'état* in Yugoslavia. *New York Times*, March 28, 1941, pp. 1, 6.

April 3

Pro-Nazi *coup d'état* in Iraq. *New York Times*, April 5, 1941, p. 2.

April 5

Yugoslav-Soviet treaty of friendship and non-aggression signed at Moscow. *New York Times*, April 6, 1941, pp. 1, 25.

April 6

Germany attacked Yugoslavia and Greece; Hitler declared war on Yugoslavia. *New York Times*, April 6, 1941, pp. 1, 26.

April 7

Great Britain severed diplomatic relations with Hungary. *New York Times*, April 8, 1941, p. 1.

April 9

United States-Danish agreement relating to defense of Greenland by the United States. Department of State *Bulletin*, April 12, 1941, Vol. IV, pp. 443, 445.

April 10

President Roosevelt's proclamation modifying the Red Sea combat zone.

1941

April 13

Japanese-Soviet five-year neutrality pact signed at Moscow, together with joint declaration regarding the frontiers of the Japanese protectorate of Manchukuo. *New York Times*, April 14, 1941, p. 8.

April 15

Bulgaria severed diplomatic relations with Yugoslavia. *New York Times*, April 16, 1941, p. 3.

April 17

Yugoslav army surrendered. *New York Times*, April 18, 1941, p. 1.

April 23

Greece severed diplomatic relations with Bulgaria following invasion by the latter. *New York Times*, April 24, 1941, p. 3.

April 24

Bulgarian declaration of a state of war in its occupied areas of Greece and Yugoslavia. *New York Times*, April 25, 1941, p. 5.

April 27

German troops occupied Athens. *New York Times*, April 28, 1941, p. 1.

May 2

British-Iraqi fighting began in Iraq. *New York Times*, May 3, 1941, p. 1; May 4, p. 46.

May 6

Joseph Stalin became Soviet Premier. *New York Times*, May 7, 1941, p. 1.

May 9

French Indochinese-Thai peace treaty signed at Tokyo, with Japanese guaranty of new borders. *New York Times*, May 9, 1941, p. 8.

May 14

German proclamation of Red Sea danger zone. *New York Times*, May 14, 1941, p. 1.

1941

May 15

Italian *communiqué* on the Croatian monarchy. *New York Times*, May 16, 1941, p. 6.

Marshal Pétain at Vichy announced replacement of Franco-German armistice agreement by a new collaboration scheme. *New York Times*, May 16, 1941, p. 1.

May 16

Iceland severed personal union with Denmark. *New York Times*, May 20, 1941, p. 11; May 21, p. 2.

May 16

Iraqi-Soviet exchange of notes at Ankara establishing diplomatic relations, etc. *New York Times*, May 18, 1941, p. 6.

May 21

United States announcement of German request that foreign diplomatic agents at Paris evacuate by June 10. *New York Times*, May 22, 1941, p. 1.

Sinking of the S.S. *Robin Moor* by German submarine in Atlantic Ocean. Department of State *Bulletin*, June 21, 1941, Vol. IV, p. 741.

May 27

President Roosevelt's proclamation of unlimited national emergency. Department of State *Bulletin*, May 31, 1941, Vol. IV, p. 654.

May 31

British-Iraqi armistice signed at Baghdad. *New York Times*, June 1, 1941, p. 1.

June 2

United States statement of policy respecting French possessions in the Western Hemisphere. Department of State *Bulletin*, June 14, 1941, Vol. IV, p. 720.

June 6

Act authorizing acquisition of idle foreign merchant ships by the United States approved. Department of State *Bulletin*, June 7, 1941, Vol. IV, p. 701.

1941

June 8

British and Free French troops entered French Syria and Lebanon. *New York Times*, June 8, 1941, p. 1; June 9, p. 4.

June 15

Croatia signed Axis protocol respecting its interests. *New York Times*, June 16, 1941, p. 3.

June 18

German-Turkish 10-year friendship pact signed at Ankara. *New York Times*, June 19, 1941, p. 4.

June 19

Germany and Italy requested United States consular staffs to evacuate territories under their control by July 15, following United States request of June 16 for German consular evacuation by July 10. *New York Times*, June 20, 1941, pp. 1, 6; Department of State *Bulletin*, June 21, 1941, Vol. IV, p. 743.

June 22

Germany invaded Soviet Union; the latter raided Finland; Hitler's speech and Ribbentrop's statement on declaration of war against Soviet Union. *New York Times*, June 23, 1941, pp. 1, 4.

Italy declared war on Soviet Union. *New York Times*, June 23, 1941, p. 5.

Rumanians entered Bessarabia to regain it. *New York Times*, June 23, 1941, p. 7.

Slovakia severed diplomatic relations with Soviet Union. *New York Times*, June 23, 1941, p. 5.

June 26

Finland announced state of war with Soviet Union. *New York Times*, June 27, 1941, p. 1.

June 27

Denmark severed diplomatic relations with Soviet Union. *New York Times*, June 28, 1941, p. 2.

Hungary declared war on Soviet Union following latter's air raids. *New York Times*, June 28, 1941, p. 2.

1941

June 28

Albania announced state of war with Soviet Union. *New York Times*, June 29, 1941, p. 3.

June 30

France (Vichy) severed diplomatic relations with Soviet Union. *New York Times*, July 1, 1941, p. 6.

July 1

Icelandic-United States exchange of letters respecting defense of Iceland. Department of State *Bulletin*, July 12, 1941, Vol. V, pp. 16-18.

July 3

Denmark announced request for United States consular staffs to evacuate by July 15. *New York Times*, July 4, 1941, p. 4.

July 12

British-Soviet mutual-assistance agreement signed at Moscow. Department of State *Bulletin*, September 27, 1941, Vol. V, p. 240.

July 14

British-French Syria-Lebanon armistice signed at Acre, Palestine. *New York Times*, July 16, 1941, p. 4; July 17, p. 3.

July 26

British notice of denunciation of commercial agreements with Japan. *New York Times*, July 27, 1941, p. 13.

July 30

Polish-Soviet agreement of cooperation signed at London. *New York Times*, July 31, 1941, p. 4.

United States recognized Czechoslovak government-in-exile at London. Department of State *Bulletin*, August 2, 1941, Vol. V, p. 88.

August 2

United States-Soviet exchange of notes respecting economic assistance. Department of State *Bulletin*, August 9, 1941, pp. 109, 115.

1941

August 12

British-Soviet declaration of aid to Turkey if attacked by European power. *New York Times*, August 13, 1941, pp. 1, 3.

August 14

Joint declaration by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill in Atlantic Charter. Department of State *Bulletin*, August 16, 1941, Vol. V, p. 125.

August 25

British-Soviet troops invaded Iran. *New York Times*, August 26, 1941, pp. 1, 4.

September 2

Iran accepted British-Soviet armistice terms. *New York Times*, September 10, 1941, p. 8.

September 11

President Roosevelt announced shoot-on-sight order to United States Navy in American defense waters, following U.S.S. *Greer* incident of September 4. Department of State *Bulletin*, September 13, 1941, Vol. V, p. 193.

September 14

Iran ordered departure of Axis diplomats. *New York Times*, September 15, 1941, p. 8.

October 16

Successful conclusion of Manchukuo-Outer Mongolia border talks at Harbin. *New York Times*, November 3, 1941, p. 5.

October 19

Afghanistan consented to British-Soviet request for ejection of Axis nationals. *New York Times*, October 20, 1941, p. 6.

November 17

Joint resolution to repeal sections 2, 3, and 6 of the Neutrality Act of 1939 approved.

November 24

United States announced occupation of Dutch Guiana (Surinam) in agreement with the Netherlands and Brazil. Department of State *Bulletin*, November 29, 1941, Vol. V, p. 425.

1941

November 24—Continued.

United States revocation of export licenses to French North Africa, Spain, and Tangier. *New York Times*, November 27, 1941, pp. 1, 7.

November 25

Renewal for five years of the Anti-Comintern Pact of November 25, 1936 at Berlin, by Germany, Japan, Italy, Hungary, Spain, Manchukuo, Bulgaria, Croatia, Denmark, Finland, Rumania, Slovakia, and the Nanking regime in China. *New York Times*, November 26, 1941, p. 12.

December 1

Reaffirmation by Marshals Pétain and Goering of Franco-German collaboration at St. Florentine. *New York Times*, December 2, 1941, p. 1.

December 6

President Roosevelt's message to the Japanese Emperor on the Pacific conversations. *New York Times*, December 8, 1941, p. 8.

British declaration of war against Finland, Hungary, and Rumania. *New York Times*, December 7, 1941, p. 19.

December 7

(Dec. 8, 6 a. m.,
Tokyo time)

Japan attacked the United States and Great Britain and occupied the International Settlement at Shanghai. *New York Times*, December 8, 1941, pp. 1, 4; December 9, p. 14.

December 7

Japanese reply rejecting United States note of November 26, delivered at Washington. *New York Times*, December 8, 1941, p. 6.

Japanese declared a state of war with United States and Great Britain. *New York Times*, December 9, 1941, p. 28.

Declarations of war by Netherlands East Indies and Canada against Japan. *New York Times*, December 8, 1941, p. 1; (late edition) p. 14.

1941

December 8

British declared war against Japan. *New York Times*, December 9, 1941, p. 14.

United States declared by joint resolution a state of war with Japan. *New York Times*, December 9, 1941, p. 5.

Japan invaded Thailand, which capitulated. *New York Times*, December 9, 1941, p. 10.

Declarations of war against Japan by Nicaragua, Honduras, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, the Dominican Republic, the Netherlands, the Free French, and Panama. *New York Times*, December 9, 1941, pp. 18, 22; December 10, p. 13.

Severance of diplomatic relations with Japan by Mexico, Colombia, Belgium, and Egypt. *New York Times*, December 9, 1941, pp. 18, 22.

December 9

Declarations of war against Japan announced by Australia, South Africa, and New Zealand; also against Japan, Germany, and Italy by China. *New York Times* (late edition), December 10, 1941, pp. 4, 8.

Costa Rica declared war against Japan. Department of State *Bulletin*, December 13, 1941, Vol. V, p. 490.

December 10

Cuba declared war against Japan. *New York Times* (late edition), December 11, 1941, p. 13.

1941

December 11

Germany and Italy declared a state of war with the United States. *New York Times*, December 12, 1941, p. 1.

United States declared by joint resolutions a state of war with Germany and Italy. *New York Times*, December 12, 1941, p. 1.

Costa Rica, Cuba, Guatemala, Nicaragua, and the Dominican Republic declared war against Germany and Italy. Department of State *Bulletin* of December 13, 1941, Vol. V, pp. 485-504 *passim*; *New York Times*, December 12, 1941, p. 9.

Poland declared a state of war with Japan. Department of State *Bulletin*, December 13, 1941, Vol. V, p. 507.

Mexico severed diplomatic relations with Germany and Italy. *New York Times*, December 12, 1941, p. 9.

December 12

Haiti, Panama, and Honduras declared war against Germany and Italy. Department of State *Bulletin*, December 13, 1941, Vol. V, pp. 485-504 *passim*.

Rumania declared a state of war with the United States. *Ibid.*, p. 483.

December 13

El Salvador declared war against Germany and Italy. *Ibid.*, p. 493.

Hungary declared a state of war with the United States. *Ibid.*, p. 482.

Bulgaria declared a state of war against the United States and the United Kingdom. *Ibid.*, p. 483.

General

OPENING OF DIRECT RADIOTELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATIONS WITH AUSTRALIA

[Released to the press December 25]

The texts of communications exchanged between the President of the United States and the Prime Minister of Australia, the Honorable John Curtin, on the occasion of the opening of

direct radiotelegraphic communications between the United States and Australia follow:

"DECEMBER 25, 1941.

"MY DEAR MR. PRIME MINISTER:

"The opening of a direct radiotelegraph cir-

cuit between Australia and the United States normally would be an event of great interest to our respective peoples. Today, however, the event which we celebrate assumes proportions that extend far beyond its peacetime significance. The deep-rooted and sturdy friendship which has existed between us has survived the years because it has been nurtured in the principles of democracy. In my opinion this new link will serve not only to facilitate the more rapid exchange of communications between the United States and Australia but to serve notice on the Axis powers that the free peoples of the world are leaving nothing undone effectively to guarantee through spiritual and physical unification the ultimate victory which lies ahead of us.

"I extend my greetings to you personally and to you as the representative of the people of Australia.

"Mr. Churchill, who is staying with me, joins in these greetings and we give you our assurance that we consider the safety of your great Commonwealth as a definite essential in every plan of defense and in every plan of offensive action against our common foes.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT"

The Australian Prime Minister instructed

the Australian Minister in Washington, the Right Honorable R. G. Casey, as follows:

"This morning in Sydney we are opening a direct radiotelegraph service between Australia and the United States of America and I have pleasure in sending greetings to you and through you to the President and people of the United States by means of this modern high speed beam wireless telegraph. My Government deeply appreciates the cooperation of the United States Government in arranging for the stations and organization of the Radio Corporation of America to be available at their end; my Government has arranged to utilize the stations and organizations of Amalgamated Wireless (Australasia) Limited, at this end. In bringing this service into operation my Government recognizes the necessity for applying efficient scientific methods of linking our two countries for common defense in the Pacific, also for trade and intercourse and for mutual understanding. I am proud to know that Australia has been privileged to play a leading part in the scientific and practical development of beam wireless for world wide communication.

JOHN CURTIN
Prime Minister"

THIRD REPORT OF BOARD OF VISITORS TO THE FOREIGN BONDHOLDERS PROTECTIVE COUNCIL, INC.

The Department of State and the Securities and Exchange Commission made public on December 23 the third report of the Board of Visitors to the Foreign Bondholders Protective Council, Inc. The text of the report follows:

"DECEMBER 23, 1941.

"The Honorable,

"The Secretary of State.

"The Chairman,

"Securities and Exchange Commission.

"SIRS:

"The Board of Visitors for the Foreign Bondholders Protective Council, Inc., has the honor herewith to transmit its report of a visit to the Council on May 6, 1941. This visit was made by Herbert Feis, Adviser on International

Economic Affairs of the Department of State, Edmund Burke, Jr. and Francis F. Lincoln of the Staff of the Securities and Exchange Commission, who were acting in place of Edward C. Eicher, Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission. This is the third report of the Board of Visitors. Its first report, covering a visit to the Council on December 17, 1937, was transmitted to you under date of December 31, 1937. Its second covered a visit on February 9, 1939, and was transmitted under date of June 29, 1939. The three visits have been made pursuant to the announcement, on July 22, 1937, of the Secretary of State and the Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission designating a Board of Visitors to visit

the Council from time to time for the purpose of examining its income and disbursements, the requests made by the Council for funds from foreign countries and from American bondholders in connection with debt readjustment plans which had been negotiated by it, and other matters relating to the Council's internal financial operations. As on its earlier visits the Board, on May 6, 1941, was given full access to the accounts of the Council and explanations on matters connected with its work.

"Appended hereto is a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Council for the years 1939 and 1940 and other comparable figures.

"Expenditures

"The Council's expenditures in the last four years have been:

1940.....	\$54,292.85
1939.....	72,452.44
1938.....	71,905.87
1937.....	90,449.18

"The average total expenditure is approximately \$83,000 for the five years prior to 1939. Exclusive of direct outlays for negotiations with foreign governments, the ordinary operating expenses of the Council in 1940 were \$51,558.43; for the year 1939 they were \$65,374.44, as compared with \$65,875.00 in 1938. Salaries of its officers in 1940 aggregated \$33,500.00; in 1939, officers' salaries were \$40,511.11 as compared with \$40,999.98 in 1938. Office Staff salaries have been (in 1940) \$8,000.00; (1939) \$9,077.50; (1938) \$8,655.00. The further retrenchment of expenditures for salaries, payroll and expenses which has been effected since the first of this year is not only a natural concomitant of the reduction in work load but is also highly desirable in view of the actual and prospective diminution in receipts of the Council.

"Among other expenditures of the Council were sundry travel expenses (1940) \$830.46 and (1939) \$1,383.91; printing and office supplies (1940) \$1,323.19 and (1939) \$5,804.73. In 1940 the Annual Report of the Council was of 83 pages, being little more than a summary of its activities in the past year. Previously the Annual Reports had been substantial volumes (that

published in 1939, covering the year 1938, was of 1152 pages) containing statistical information and documents pertaining to foreign defaults. The Council states that the report is published in brief form due to the sudden changes in the economic and financial status of the various bond issues—statistics would almost inevitably be out of date by the time of publication. The Council has discontinued payments for statistical services, formerly \$2,000.00 per year, to the Institute of International Finance.

"The Council's changes directly allocable to negotiations with foreign governments have been as follows during the last four years:

1940.....	\$2,734.22
1939.....	7,077.99
1938.....	6,030.05
1937.....	17,188.09

"In the first quarter of 1941 this expenditure was \$424.86.

"These reductions in the expenditures directly allocable to negotiation reflect the reduction in such negotiation by the Council.

*"Finances**

"The finances of the Council, including its balance of cash on hand, for the last four years may be summarized thus:

	1940	1939	1938	1937
Receipts.....	\$32,991.80	\$110,383.91	\$50,132.14	\$39,299.51
Expenditures.....	54,292.65	72,452.44	71,905.87	90,449.18
Year's operation.....	-21,300.85	+37,931.47	-21,773.73	-51,149.67
Balance end of year.....	85,615.12	106,915.97	68,984.50	90,758.23

"As stated in the second report of the Board of Visitors, for all years prior to 1937, the Council's aggregate receipts exceeded its expenditures by a wide margin. The Council is presently dependent for the greater part of its financial support upon the voluntary contributions which it requests from bondholders and from foreign governments after the consummation of particular debt settlements of a permanent character.

*As we have noted previously, the division of Council Accounts between General and Reserve Account has lost its original significance. It is disregarded in this report.

"The sources of the Council's receipts in the last four years have been as follows:

Source	1940	1939	1938	1937
Members & Misc.....	\$315.61	\$886.95	\$1,440.00	\$1,871.50
Bondholders.....	5,947.52	23,214.01	48,092.14	37,428.01
Governments.....	26,728.67	86,482.95	-----	-----
Total.....	\$32,991.80	110,383.91	50,132.14	39,299.51

"The 1939 receipts included a payment of \$76,482.95 from the Republic of Poland in connection with a debt adjustment negotiated previously. The decline in receipts from bondholders (contributed following adjustments of default) reflects the diminished activity of the Council in recent years. These contributions, at the rate of \$1.25 per \$1,000 bond, have been received from bondholders in the last two years in connection with debt adjustments as follows:

Country	1940	1939
Argentine Republic:		
Prov. of Buenos Aires.....	\$258.27	\$593.38
Prov. of Mendoza.....	15.62	336.91
Prov. of Santa Fe.....	3,607.23	3,474.62
Cuba.....	-----	1,721.50
Dominican Republic.....	148.75	76.28
Poland.....	861.32	13,054.14
Silesia.....	7.50	812.82
Warsaw.....	20.00	608.77
Uruguay.....	515.10	1,798.75
Montevideo.....	513.73	736.84
	\$5,947.52	\$23,214.01

"Obviously international events and the new strains in relationship between the United States and certain of the foreign countries since 1938 have made more difficult the task of sustaining payment on various foreign dollar bonds, and of bringing about resumption of payment on various foreign dollar bonds in de-

fault. Cessation of payment on German bonds has generally extended and in recent months has affected even payment on the Dawes and Young Loans. As regards various other important dollar bond obligations of countries, such as Norway, Denmark and Japan, the prospect of payment has become closely connected with the policy pursued as to frozen foreign funds held within the United States. In summary, it may be said that the war and the situations that have developed in connection therewith have been, during this period, a preponderant factor in determining the treatment of dollar bonds of foreign governments in many parts of the world and that decisive considerations affecting payment lay outside the sphere of influence of the Council. It may be noted, however, that during this period further progress was made in adjusting various default situations on securities issued by governments of this hemisphere.

"In the period under review the activities of the Council in connection with negotiations with defaulting foreign governments included participation in negotiations leading to the adjustment of the debt of the Republic of Panama, and a presentation of the case in defense of the bondholders' interests in the negotiations for the adjustment of service on the obligations of the Republics of Brazil and Colombia.

"Respectfully submitted,

HERBERT FEIS

*Adviser on International
Affairs, Department of
State*

EDMUND BURKE, Jr.

*Commissioner, Securities
and Exchange Com-
mission*

FRANCIS F. LINCOLN

*Staff of Securities and
Exchange Commis-
sion"*

Commercial Policy

SUPPLEMENTARY TRADE AGREEMENT WITH CUBA

[Released to the press December 23]

A supplementary trade agreement between the United States and Cuba, negotiated under the authority of the Trade Agreements Act, was signed on December 23 at Habana¹ by Mr. George S. Messersmith, American Ambassador to Cuba, and Señor Dr. Don José Manuel Cortina, Minister of State of Cuba. It supplements and amends the trade agreement of August 24, 1934 between the two countries which was first amended by the supplementary agreement of December 18, 1939.² It will enter into force on the seventh day following the day of its proclamation by the President of the United States and its publication in the *Gaceta Oficial* of Cuba, or, if such proclamation and publication do not take place on the same day, on the seventh day following the later in time. Proclamation and publication of the full text of the agreement here, and publication in Habana, are expected to take place within a few days.

The new agreement takes into account developments that have occurred since the signing of the original and first supplementary agreements and provides for additional reductions by each country in the tariff rates on specified imports from the other, as well as other mutually advantageous changes.

Nearly all dutiable products that enter into the trade between the two countries had already been included in the original and first supplementary agreements. Therefore the new agreement includes comparatively few new products, and its provisions relate chiefly to further reductions in duties which had already been

modified in the earlier agreements, as well as to matters other than tariff concessions.

Like the original and first supplementary agreements, the new agreement is an exclusive, preferential arrangement between the two countries, and accordingly, the tariff reductions contained therein are not extended by either country to third countries. Such preferential treatment is in conformity with the policy first provided for in the Reciprocity Convention of 1902 between the two countries.

The new agreement changes the general provisions of the original agreement in some respects. A number of these changes are purely technical in nature. However, among other things, certain changes have been made in the provisions relating to the imposition of taxes on imports to compensate for internal taxes on like domestic products; the provisions with regard to quantitative restrictions and exchange control have been amplified; and the general reservations, relating to such matters as sanitary regulations, public security, etc., have been clarified and brought up to date to include a specific reservation regarding measures adopted for the protection of the country's essential interests in time of war or other national emergency.

CONCESSIONS OBTAINED ON EXPORTS OF UNITED STATES PRODUCTS

Cuba grants concessions, in article I of the new agreement, on products imported from the United States involving 38 tariff items. Thirty-three of these items cover products imported from the United States on which Cuba had previously provided for improved customs treatment. The treatment of 30 products is further improved in the present agreement by reductions in the previous rates of the Cuban tariff. Bindings of existing favorable tariff rates are

¹ This agreement will shortly be printed in the Executive Agreement Series.

² Executive Agreement Series 67 and 165, respectively.

accorded to specified products covered by the remaining 8 items.

In the original and first supplementary agreements, this country obtained from Cuba, duty concessions on about 80 percent, by value, of Cuba's imports from this country. In 1940 the United States supplied 78 percent of Cuba's total imports.

The new agreement establishes rates of duty below those previously applicable on the following United States products, among others, exported to Cuba: Tires and tubes; certain fresh, dried, and preserved fruits; certain fresh vegetables, including cauliflower, celery, and cucumbers during a seasonal period between June 1 and October 31, inclusive, in any year; canned soups (except tomato); canned beans; certain canned vegetables, including canned peas, sweet corn, and asparagus; edible cornstarch; industrial starches and feculas; certain sauces and salad dressings; automobile and truck parts and accessories; chewing gum; natural or artificial cider and unfermented grapejuice when in specified containers; and metal office furniture, filing cabinets, safes, and strong boxes. Uniform customs classifications are provided for canned soups (except tomato) and canned beans.

The new agreement also binds against increase the present rates of duty on imports from the United States of wooden crates for packing fruits and vegetable products; manufactures of rubber not specially provided for; plywood; canned tomato soup; pills, capsules, medicinal lozenges, and similar articles when constituting pharmaceutical specialties; ginger ale, root beer, and other non-alcoholic beverages and soft drinks not specifically classified, when in specified containers; and tapioca and certain other edible starches. Provision is made in schedule I of the agreement for the uniform classification of certain hydrogenated vegetable oils in order to remedy an inadvertent ambiguity contained in the text of schedule I of the original agreement.

CONCESSIONS GRANTED ON IMPORTS OF CUBAN PRODUCTS INTO THE UNITED STATES

The United States grants duty concessions, in article II of the new agreement, on imports of various products from Cuba. The principal products on which concessions are granted are sugar and molasses, tobacco and cigars, and fresh, chilled, or frozen beef and veal. Concessions are also granted on mangoes, fresh and preserved fruits not specially provided for, marble chip or granito, drugs of animal origin, frog legs, and fruit pastes or pulps. The inclusion in schedule II of the agreement of lima beans, green or unripe, brings the wording of this item, which appeared in the original agreement, into conformity with the language of the Tariff Act of 1930.

Sugar

The new agreement establishes a tariff rate of 75 cents per 100 pounds of 96-degree sugar of Cuban origin. On the basis of 1940 imports, this rate is equivalent to about 43 percent ad valorem. Under the Tariff Act of 1930, as originally enacted, the rate to Cuba was \$2 per 100 pounds; this rate was reduced to \$1.50 by Presidential proclamation of May 9, 1934, under the so-called flexible provisions of the Tariff Act (sec. 336), in connection with United States sugar-marketing restrictions imposed under the provisions of the Jones-Costigan Act. The rate was further reduced to 90 cents per 100 pounds under the original agreement with Cuba.

The first supplementary agreement of December 18, 1939 provided for the restoration of the tariff rate of \$1.50 per 100 pounds in the event sugar-quota legislation in effect at that time should expire without equivalent legislation being enacted. With a view to providing the greatest possible stability in regard to the tariff treatment of Cuban sugar, and taking into account the extension of sugar-quota legislation until January 1, 1945, the provision linking the duty reduction to the existence of sugar-quota legislation has been dropped.

Both countries recognize the desirability, particularly in the light of the emergency situation created by the Axis powers, of maintaining Cuba's position as a supplier of sugar to the United States market. In an exchange of notes which constitutes an integral part of the agreement, this Government gives assurances to the Cuban Government that it will exert every appropriate effort to safeguard the position of Cuba as a supplier of sugar for the United States market as compared with its position under the Sugar Act of 1937.

Molasses

On molasses and sugar sirups imported from Cuba (edible molasses, liquid sugar, and industrial molasses), the new agreement provides rates of duty 50 percent below those applicable to Cuba under the Tariff Act of 1930. Based on average 1940 imports of the various types, the new rates will be equivalent to approximately 40 percent ad valorem for edible molasses, 19 percent ad valorem for liquid sugar, and 2 percent ad valorem for industrial molasses.

Of these three classifications, industrial molasses is by far the most important. It is used chiefly in the manufacture of industrial alcohol and, to a smaller extent, in livestock feed. As a result of war-time demand, consumption of industrial alcohol in the United States has risen to extremely high levels, involving larger molasses imports. Imports of this type of molasses from Cuba in 1940 amounted to approximately 239 million gallons valued at \$10,000,000.

With regard to edible molasses, 1940 imports from Cuba of this type amounted to approximately 2,800,000 gallons, valued at \$200,000. Of this quantity, approximately 1,400,000 gallons were imported at rates 20 percent below those applicable to full-duty countries under the annual customs quota of 1,500,000 gallons provided for in the trade agreement with the United Kingdom. The balance was dutiable at rates 20 percent below the general rates of the Tariff Act of 1930. Under the new agree-

ment there is no limitation on the quantity of edible molasses of Cuban origin which may enter at the new rates of duty, and such molasses is no longer chargeable to the customs quota provided for in the trade agreement with the United Kingdom.

On "liquid sugar", the reduced rate of duty provided for by the agreement will apply to a maximum yearly amount of 7,970,558 gallons (of 72 percent total sugar content), which is the absolute annual import quota established for imports from Cuba by the Sugar Act of 1937. Actual imports from Cuba in 1940 were 7,562,000 gallons valued at \$1,212,000.

Tobacco and cigars

The supplementary agreement provides for reductions, in addition to those made previously, in the rates of duty on Cuban unstemmed wrapper tobacco; stemmed and unstemmed filler tobacco, not specially provided for (other than cigarette leaf tobacco); scrap tobacco; and cigars. The new reductions bring each of these rates of duty to a level equal to 50 percent of the rates effective before the original agreement was signed.

United States duties are reduced from 17.5 cents per pound to 14 cents for unstemmed cigar-filler and scrap tobacco, and from 25 cents per pound to 20 cents for stemmed filler tobacco. On the basis of 1940 imports, the rates under the new agreement will be approximately equivalent to 26 percent ad valorem on unstemmed filler, 50 percent on scrap, and 30 percent on stemmed filler.

The annual customs quota of 22 million pounds (unstemmed equivalent) to which the reduced rates on these products apply, remains unchanged from that established by the supplementary agreement of December 18, 1939. Imports in excess of this quantity will continue to be dutiable at 28 cents per pound on unstemmed filler and scrap and at 40 cents per pound on stemmed filler, the rates in effect prior to the 1934 agreement. This customs quota is equivalent to about 18 percent of the total United States consumption of leaf tobacco in the manu-

facture of cigars (except small cigars), which approximated 122 million pounds in 1939. Actual imports from Cuba in 1940 amounted to slightly more than 19,500,000 pounds, unstemmed equivalent.

On unstemmed wrapper tobacco (and filler tobacco when mixed or packed with more than 35 percent of wrapper tobacco) the duty is reduced from the existing rate of \$1.20 per pound to 91 cents. Cuban wrapper is used primarily in the domestic manufacture of clear Habana cigars. On the basis of 1940 imports, the rate under the new agreement will be equivalent to approximately 26 percent ad valorem.

Most of the cigar tobacco imported into the United States from Cuba is blended with domestic cigar tobacco (including that from Puerto Rico) to improve the aroma and marketability of cigars made from these tobaccos. Imports of Cuban cigar tobacco in 1940 were valued, in round figures, at \$8,930,000, of which \$6,243,000 represented stemmed filler tobacco, \$1,342,000 unstemmed filler tobacco, \$914,000 scrap, and \$431,000 wrapper tobacco.

On Cuban cigars the new agreement establishes a duty of \$1.80 per pound and 10 percent ad valorem as compared with the existing rate of \$2.25 per pound and 12½ percent ad valorem. On the basis of 1940 import figures, the reduction is from 4.71 cents per cigar to 3.77 cents, or from 44 percent ad valorem to 35 percent. Approximately 3,416,000 Cuban cigars were imported into the United States in 1940, whereas consumption of cigars (excluding small cigars) in this country during the fiscal year July 1940-June 1941 totaled 5,500,000,000. Ordinarily more than 80 percent of the cigars imported from Cuba are of the luxury type selling at retail for more than 20 cents each, while, on the other hand, the great bulk of domestic (including Puerto Rican) cigars retail at 5 cents or less.

Fresh, chilled, or frozen beef and veal

On fresh, chilled, or frozen beef and veal imported from Cuba the rate of duty is reduced to 3.0 cents per pound from the existing rate of 4.8 cents per pound. The ad-valorem equiva-

lent of the new rate, on the basis of 1940 imports, is 41 percent. Imports of this type of beef and veal from Cuba have increased substantially in recent years in response to growing demand and high prices in this country. In the first 9 months of 1941 they amounted to 23 million pounds valued at \$1,700,000. These figures compare with a domestic production of beef and veal estimated at 8.1 billion pounds in 1940.

The quantity of beef and veal imported from Cuba will be primarily determined by prices in the United States, Cuba's limited potentialities as a surplus cattle-producing country, and the extent to which exports from Cuba may be restricted by the local authorities in that country in the interest of Cuban consumers.

ANALYSIS OF GENERAL PROVISIONS

Articles III to IX amend certain of the general provisions of the existing agreement, make the present agreement an integral part of the original agreement and provide for the manner in which it shall come into force.

Article III amends article V of the original agreement, relating to quantitative regulations. It prohibits, with certain exceptions, the placing of prohibitions, restrictions, or any other form of quantitative regulation by either country on imports from the other of products listed in the schedules. The exceptions relate to quantitative regulations provided for in the schedules themselves and to such regulations which might be imposed in conjunction with governmental measures operating to regulate the production, market supply, or prices of like domestic articles, or tending to increase the labor costs of production of such articles, or to maintain the exchange value of the currency of the country. However, new quantitative regulations may not be imposed under this provision without prior consultation with the Government of the other country, and, in the event of disagreement with respect thereto, such other country has the right to terminate the agreement in whole or in part on 30 days' notice.

Article IV amends article VIII of the existing agreement, relating to internal and compensating taxes on imports. Recognizing the reasonableness of compensatory charges on imports when like domestic products are subjected to new or increased internal taxes imposed for *bona-fide* revenue purposes, the amended article provides that each country may apply to scheduled products imported from the other, equivalent to internal taxes imposed on like domestic products. Such compensatory charges may not be greater than those imposed on like articles imported from third countries.

Article V of the new agreement terminates article X of the original agreement and substitutes a new article X in which it is made clear that various measures fall outside the scope of the agreement. These include, among others, measures imposed for the protection of the country's essential interests in time of war or other national emergency, measures relating to sanitary protection, and measures relating to

the importation or exportation of gold or silver. The original article X provided that under certain circumstances either country could increase import duties on scheduled products by an amount equivalent to a reduction in the exchange value of its currency. The provisions of this article were not considered sufficiently important to warrant their retention.

Article VI replaces the provisions of article XI of the original agreement, relating to exchange control. The new provisions assure to each country unconditional most-favored-nation treatment in respect of all aspects of any control of the means of international payment which either country may establish or maintain.

Article VII provides for certain changes made necessary by amendments to other articles; article VIII makes the present agreement an integral part of the agreement of August 24, 1934, as amended by the agreement of December 18, 1939; and article IX provides for the entry of the agreement into force.

SUMMARY ANALYSIS OF CONCESSIONS OBTAINED ON UNITED STATES PRODUCTS IMPORTED INTO CUBA

Tariff Items ¹	Abbreviated description of articles	Preference to the United States (percent)	Rates of duty in Cuban pesos ²		Imports from United States (1,000 pesos) ³	
			Prior to present supplementary agreement	Present supplementary agreement	1939	1940
53-F	Steel blades for safety razors, 100 blades.	50	0.30 + 10% public works duty surcharge.	0.30 + 3% public works duty surcharge.	105	97
Ex-58-C (Ex-58-B)	Metal office furniture, filing cabinets, safes and strong boxes, 100 kilograms.	45	3.60 + 12% ad val.	3.30 - - - -	72	87
Ex-98-A	Asphalt cements and putties for roofs and waterproofing in general, kilogram.	40	0.033 - - - -	0.018 - - - -	4*#	8*#
Ex-100-A	Pills, including those of quinine, capsules, medicinal lozenges, and similar articles, when constituting pharmaceutical specialties, kilogram.	30	0.14 - - - -	0.14 - - - -	250#	250#

See footnotes at end of table.

SUMMARY ANALYSIS OF CONCESSIONS OBTAINED ON UNITED STATES PRODUCTS IMPORTED INTO CUBA—Continued

Tariff Items	Abbreviated description of articles	Preference to the United States (percent)	Rates of duty in Cuban pesos		Imports from United States (1,000 pesos)	
			Prior to present supplementary agreement	Present supplementary agreement	1939	1940
Ex-101-A	Crude or impure soybean oil (Concession consists in reducing from 1.0% to 0.5% the minimum amount of free fatty acids in soybean oil to secure customs classification as a crude or impure oil and dutiable under item 101-A at the rate of 1.95 pesos per 100 kilograms and to avoid classification as a refined oil dutiable at 3.01 pesos per 100 kilograms under item 274-C).	- - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	413#	208#
108-A	Starch and other industrial feculas, 100 kilograms.	20	6.00 - - - -	3.64 - - - -	27	21
108-C	Glucose for industrial uses, 100 kilograms.	40	1.50 - - - -	1.20 - - - -	76	75
120-B	Napped cotton blankets, white, dyed a single color, or printed on white or unbleached material, when containing not more than 5% of other fibers, kilogram.	35	0.1625 + 35% duty surcharge.	0.1625 - - - -	131	166
Ex-143-B (Ex-143-B and Ex-323)	Insulating materials for construction purposes, of rock or mineral wool or hair felt.	40	24.5% to 27% ad val.	14% ad val - -	n.a.	n.a.
Ex-156-F (Ex-302-F)	Cellulose tubes, sausage casings, and bottle capsules and bands, kilogram.	60	0.48 - - - -	0.07 + 30% duty surcharge.	3#	7#
Ex-161-B (Ex-161-E)	Paperboard or pasteboard manufactured on a base of mechanical wood pulp in combination with bisulphite pulp, 100 kilograms.	35	1.95 - - - -	1.625 - - - -	10#	7#
Ex-166-A	Plywood, 100 kilograms - - - - -	20	0.60 - - - -	0.60 - - - -	n.a.	3*#
166-D	Wooden crates for packing fruits and vegetables, 100 kilograms.	20	0.08 - - - -	0.08 - - - -	273	324
227-L	Automobile and truck parts and accessories.	30	10.5% ad val.	6% ad val - -	406	454
Ex-260-D	Cauliflower, celery, cucumbers, and other fresh garden truck except tomatoes and cabbage, when imported from June 1 to October 31, inclusive, in any calendar year, 100 kilograms.*	20	1.60 - - - -	1.20 - - - -	42	34
262-B	Fresh apples, pears, peaches, plums, cherries, grapes and other similar fruits, 100 kilograms.	20	1.20 - - - -	0.80 - - - -	393	495
264-B	Dried or evaporated fruits (other than figs and raisins), 100 kilograms.	30	2.80 - - - -	1.365 - - - -	50	52
Ex-269-E (Ex-256-E)	Alfalfa meal, 100 kilograms - - - -	40	1.60 - - - -	1.20 - - - -	n.a.	n.a.

See footnotes at end of table.

SUMMARY ANALYSIS OF CONCESSIONS OBTAINED ON UNITED STATES PRODUCTS IMPORTED INTO CUBA—Continued

Tariff items	Abbreviated description of articles	Preference to the United States (percent)	Rates of duty in Cuban pesos		Imports from United States (1,000 pesos)	
			Prior to present supplementary agreement	Present supplementary agreement	1939	1940
Ex-271-A	Canned tomato soup, kilogram	30	0.126	0.126	n.a.	n.a.
271-F	Canned peas, sweet corn and asparagus, kilogram.	40	0.072	0.042	99	109
Ex-271-F	Canned peas, sweet corn and asparagus, when strained, kilogram.	40	0.072	0.042	n.a.	n.a.
271-G	Paprika and other (canned or packed) vegetables not specifically classified, kilogram.	30	0.084	0.042	52	68
Ex-271-G	Paprika and other (canned or packed) vegetables not specifically classified, when strained, kilogram.	30	0.084	0.042	n.a.	n.a.
Ex-271-G (Ex-271-F, Ex-271-G, and Ex-273-E)	Canned beans of all kinds, whether or not prepared with meat, condiments or similar substances, kilogram.	30	0.072 to 0.144	0.042	2*	5*
272-B	Preserved pears, peaches, plums, apricots, and others, kilogram.	40	0.06	0.042	204	224
Ex-272-B (Ex-272-B and Ex-272-A).	Mixed preserved fruits, when prepared with the fruits of item 272-B as a basis, kilogram.	40	0.06 and 0.096	0.042	n.a.	n.a.
273-C	Sauces, mustards, and seasonings, except tomato products, kilogram.	40	0.096	0.042	29#	27#
Ex-273-E (Ex-271-F, Ex-271-G, and Ex-273-E).	Canned soups of all kinds, except tomato soup, whether or not prepared with meat products, condiments, or similar substances, kilogram.	40	0.072 to 0.144	0.072	17*	20*
280-B	Ginger ale, root beer, and other non-alcoholic beverages and soft drinks, not specially classified, when in bottles, flasks, demijohns, or other similar containers, liter.	30	0.063	0.063	10	21
Ex-280-B	Natural or artificial cider and unfermented grape juice, when in bottles, flasks, demijohns, or other similar containers, liter.	30	0.063	0.0273	3	1
Ex-289	Chewing gum, kilogram	40	0.18	0.12	81*	96*
290-B	Tapioca, starch of potato, of peas, of rice and other pastes and feculas for soups and other food purposes, 100 kilograms.	20	6.00	6.00	63	56
Ex-290-B	Edible starch and fecula of corn imported in any form, 100 kilograms.	20	6.00	3.64	n.a.	n.a.
307-K	Manufactured articles of rubber not specially provided for, kilogram.	35	0.1625	0.1625	205	211

See footnotes at end of table.

SUMMARY ANALYSIS OF CONCESSIONS OBTAINED ON UNITED STATES PRODUCTS IMPORTED INTO CUBA—Continued

Tariff Items	Abbreviated description of articles	Preference to the United States (percent)	Rates of duty in Cuban pesos		Imports from United States (1,000 pesos)	
			Prior to present Supplementary agreement	Present Supplementary agreement	1939	1940
Ex-312-A	Felt-base oilcloth floor coverings, kilogram.	20	0.04_ - - - -	0.04_ - - - -	n. a.	n. a.
314-B	Hollow tires, kilogram - - - - -	40	0.24_ - - - -	0.18_ - - - -	1,116	997
314-C	Inner tubes, kilogram - - - - -	30	0.28_ - - - -	0.21_ - - - -	96	85
318-B	Cinematograph films, exposed or prepared for exhibition, imported under bond for preliminary showing to distributors, or for purposes of censorship, and re-exported within 30 days from the date of importation, provided they have not been exhibited publicly, kilogram.	20	4.80_ - - - -	Free - - - - -	124	131

¹ Item numbers refer to items of the Cuban tariff under which classification of the specified articles is provided for by the present agreement. Item numbers in parentheses refer to the tariff classifications previously applicable to these articles.

² The Cuban peso is approximately equal in value to the United States dollar.

*United States exports.

#Estimate.

n.a.—Not available.

SUMMARY ANALYSIS OF CONCESSIONS GRANTED ON CUBAN PRODUCTS IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED STATES

Tariff Act of 1930 Paragraph	Abbreviated description of articles	Rate of duty		Ad-valorem equivalent on basis of 1940 imports		United States imports for consumption from Cuba	
		Prior to present supplementary agreement	Present supplementary agreement	Prior to present supplementary agreement (percent)	Present supplementary agreement (percent)	1939 (1,000 dollars)	1940 (1,000 dollars)
5 & 23	Medicinal preparations of animal origin.	20% ad val - -	10% ad val - -	20	10	- - - -	1
34	Drugs of animal origin - - - -	8% ad val - -	4% ad val - -	8	4	45	69
214	Marble chip or granito - - - -	24% ad val - -	12% ad val - -	24	12	- - - -	(¹)
501	Cane sugar testing by the polariscope:						
	Not above 96 degrees - - - -	0.9¢ per lb. ² - -	0.75¢ per lb. ² - -	54	45	41,164	34,409
	Not above 97 degrees - - - -	.9135 " " - -	.76125 " " - -	54	45	14,778	17,313
	Not above 98 degrees - - - -	.927 " " - -	.7725 " " - -	56	46	1,120	415
	Not above 99 degrees - - - -	.9405 " " - -	.78375 " " - -	44	36	572	551
	Not above 100 degrees - - - -	.954 " " - -	.795 " " - -	42	35	15,137	15,578
	All degrees, total (weighted average rates).	.9138 " " - -	.7615 " " - -	51	43	72,771	68,266

See footnotes at end of table.

SUMMARY ANALYSIS OF CONCESSIONS GRANTED ON CUBAN PRODUCTS IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED STATES—Cont.

Tariff Act # of 1930 Paragraph	Abbreviated description of articles	Rate of duty		Ad-valorem equivalent on basis of 1940 imports		United States im- ports for consump- tion from Cuba	
		Prior to present supplementary agreement	Present supplementary agreement	Prior to present supplementary agreement (percent)	Present supplementary agreement (percent)	1939 (1,000 dollars)	1940 (1,000 dollars)
502	Molasses and sugar sirups (edible molasses): Testing not above 48 percent- um total sugars - - - -	0. 2¢ per gal. ³ - -	0. 1¢ per gal. - -	79	40	89	221
	Testing above 48 percentum total sugars, and for each percentum of total sugars and fractions of a percentum in propor- tion.	0. 2¢ per gal. ³ - - and 0. 22¢ additional. ³	0. 1¢ per gal. - - and 0. 11¢ additional.				
502	Molasses and sugar sirups (liquid sugar): Testing not above 48 per- centum total sugars - - -	0.2¢ per gal. - -	0.1¢ per gal. - -	38	19	1, 258	1, 212
	Testing above 48 percentum total sugars and for each percentum of total sugars and fractions of a percentum in proportion - -	0.2¢ per gal. - - and 0.22¢ additional.	0.1¢ per gal. - - and 0.11¢ additional.				
502	Industrial molasses - - - -	0.024¢ per lb. of total sugars.	0.012¢ per lb. of total sugars.	4	2	5, 172	9, 951
601	Wrapper tobacco, and filler tobacco when mixed or packed with more than 35 percentum of wrapper to- bacco: If unstemmed - - - -	\$1.20 per lb. - -	91¢ per lb. - -	35	26	546	431
601	Filler tobacco not specially pro- vided for, other than ciga- rette leaf tobacco: If unstemmed - - - -	17.5¢ per lb. - -	14¢ per lb. - -	32	26	1, 175	1, 342
	If stemmed - - - -	25¢ per lb. - -	20¢ per lb. - -	38	30	5, 426	6, 243
603	Scrap tobacco - - - -	17.5¢ per lb. - -	14¢ per lb. - -	64	51	858	914
605	Cigars - - - -	\$2.25 per lb. and 12½% ad val.	\$1.80 per lb. and 10% ad val.	44	35	330	364
701	Beef and veal, fresh, chilled, or frozen.	4.8¢ per lb. - -	3.0¢ per lb. - -	66	41	16	763
706	Frog legs, fresh, chilled, frozen, prepared, or preserved. ⁴	4.8¢ per lb. but not less than 16% ad val.	2.4¢ per lb. but not less than 10% ad val.	24	12	14	53

See footnotes at end of table.

SUMMARY ANALYSIS OF CONCESSIONS GRANTED ON CUBAN PRODUCTS IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED STATES—Cont.

Tariff Act of 1930 Paragraph	Abbreviated description of articles	Rate of duty		Ad-valorem equivalent on basis of 1940 imports		United States imports for consumption from Cuba	
		Prior to present supplementary agreement	Present supplementary agreement	Prior to present supplementary agreement (percent)	Present supplementary agreement (percent)	1939 (1,000 dollars)	1940 (1,000 dollars)
746	Mangoes - - - - -	12¢ per lb - - -	6.0¢ per lb - - -	165	82	- - -	(⁹)
752	Miscellaneous preserved fruits:						
	Guavas - - - - -	14% ad val. - - -	14% ad val. - - -	14	14	3	5
	Other - - - - -	28% ad val. - - -	14% ad val. - - -	28	14	2	4
752	Fruit pastes and fruit pulps:						
	Mango and guava - - - - -	14% ad val. - - -	14% ad val. - - -	14	14	46	59
	Other - - - - -	28% ad val. - - -	14% ad val. - - -	28	14	1	7
765	Lima beans, green or unripe, entered for consumption during the period from December 1 in any year to the following May 31, inclusive. ¹	1.4¢ per lb - - -	1.4¢ per lb - - -	55	55	97	89

¹ No imports of granito from Cuba were recorded during 1940; during the first 8 months of 1941 they amounted to 86 tons valued at \$773.

² Rate of duty for sugar testing more than 95 but not above 96 degrees.

³ Imports of edible molasses from Cuba admitted under the annual tariff quota of 1,500,000 gallons provided for in the trade agreement with the United Kingdom (effective January 1, 1939) have been dutiable at 0.13½ cents per gallon if testing not above 48 percentum total sugars, and at this rate plus 0.14½ cents additional for each percentum of total sugars, and fractions of a percentum in proportion, if testing above 48 percentum total sugars. Under the second supplementary agreement imports of edible molasses from Cuba are not chargeable against this quota.

⁴ The import figures given for this item are for "other game (except birds), fresh, chilled, or frozen, n.s.p.f." prior to September 1940 and for "meats, fresh, chilled, frozen, prepared, or preserved, n.s.p.f." since September 1940, which are estimated to consist primarily of frog legs. The ad-valorem equivalents have been computed on the basis of imports during the months September-December 1940.

⁵ Less than 500 dollars.

(Source: Tabulation by United States Tariff Commission based upon the official statistics of the United States Department of Commerce.)

ALLOCATION OF TARIFF QUOTA ON HEAVY CATTLE

[Released to the press December 22]

The President signed a proclamation on December 22 allocating among countries of export for the calendar year 1942 the tariff quota applicable to cattle weighing 700 pounds or more each (other than cows imported for dairy purposes), which was established in the trade agreement with Canada signed on November 17, 1938. The agreement provides that not more than 225,000 head of such cattle may be imported in any calendar year at a rate of duty of 1½ cents per pound and that not more than 60,000 head of this quantity may be imported in any quarter year. Imports above

these amounts are dutiable at three cents per pound.

Under the terms of the proclamation, 86.2 percent of the quota is allocated to Canada and 13.8 percent to other foreign countries. These proportions are the same as those established for the calendar year 1941 by the President's proclamation of November 30, 1940. The application of these percentages to the maximum annual quota established in the agreement results in the following allocation for the calendar year 1942:

Canada.....	193,950 head
Other foreign countries.....	31,050 head

The maximum quarterly quota of 60,000 head has also been allocated, on the basis of the same percentages, as follows:

Canada.....	51,720
Other foreign countries.....	8,280

The trade agreement with Canada provides that, if, after consultation with the Government of the United States, the Government of Canada requests allocation of the tariff quota for heavy cattle, the Government of the United States shall take the necessary steps to allocate the quota. The agreement also requires that the allocation shall be based upon the proportions of total imports into the United States supplied by foreign countries in past years, ac-

count being taken so far as practicable in appropriate cases of any special factors affecting the trade.

In accordance with these provisions of the agreement the allocation of the quota on heavy cattle was first established by a proclamation of the President dated February 27, 1939 covering the last three quarters of 1939. This allocation, which was based upon imports into the United States supplied by Canada and other foreign countries during the years 1936 and 1937, was continued for the calendar years 1940 and 1941. During 1942 the allocation will be continued on the same basis unless modified by a subsequent proclamation.

ALLOCATION OF TARIFF QUOTA ON CRUDE PETROLEUM AND FUEL OIL

[Released to the press December 26]

The President signed a proclamation on December 26, 1941, allocating for the period from January 1 to December 31, 1942, inclusive, among countries of supply, the quantity of crude petroleum and fuel oil entitled to a reduction in the rate of import tax under the trade agreement with Venezuela signed on November 6, 1939. The agreement provides for a reduction in the import tax on crude petroleum, topped crude petroleum, and fuel oil derived from petroleum including fuel oil known as gas oil, from $\frac{1}{2}\text{¢}$ to $\frac{1}{4}\text{¢}$ per gallon on an annual quota of imports not in excess of 5 percent of the total quantity of crude petroleum processed in refineries in the continental United States during the preceding calendar year. Imports above these amounts are taxable at $\frac{1}{2}\text{¢}$ per gallon.

The terms of the present proclamation make no change in the allocations among countries of supply established in the proclamation signed by the President on December 28, 1940. It is to be noted, however, that the allocations of the tariff quota are to continue during the calendar year 1942 unless modified by a subsequent proclamation. The following alloca-

tions of the tariff quota are set forth in the proclamation:

United States of Venezuela.....	70.4 percent
Kingdom of the Netherlands (including its overseas territory).....	21.3 percent
Republic of Colombia.....	3.2 percent
Other foreign countries.....	5.1 percent

The text of the President's proclamation follows:

"WHEREAS it is provided in the Tariff Act of 1930 of the Congress of the United States of America, as amended by the Act of June 12, 1934, entitled 'AN ACT To amend the Tariff Act of 1930' (48 Stat. 943), which amending Act was extended by Joint Resolutions of Congress, approved March 1, 1937 (50 Stat. 24) and April 12, 1940 (54 Stat. 107), as follows:

"Sec. 350. (a) For the purpose of expanding foreign markets for the products of the United States (as a means of assisting in the present emergency in restoring the American standard of living, in overcoming domestic unemployment and the present economic depression, in increasing the purchasing power of the American public, and in establishing and maintaining a better relationship among various

branches of American agriculture, industry, mining, and commerce) by regulating the admission of foreign goods into the United States in accordance with the characteristics and needs of various branches of American production so that foreign markets will be made available to those branches of American production which require and are capable of developing such outlets by affording corresponding market opportunities for foreign products in the United States, the President, whenever he finds as a fact that any existing duties or other import restrictions of the United States or any foreign country are unduly burdening and restricting the foreign trade of the United States and that the purpose above declared will be promoted by the means hereinafter specified, is authorized from time to time—

“(1) To enter into foreign trade agreements with foreign governments or instrumentalities thereof; and

“(2) To proclaim such modifications of existing duties and other import restrictions, or such additional import restrictions, or such continuance, and for such minimum periods, of existing customs or excise treatment of any article covered by foreign trade agreements, as are required or appropriate to carry out any foreign trade agreement that the President has entered into hereunder. No proclamation shall be made increasing or decreasing by more than 50 per centum any existing rate of duty or transferring any article between the dutiable and free lists. The proclaimed duties and other import restrictions shall apply to articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of all foreign countries, whether imported directly, or indirectly: *Provided*, That the President may suspend the application to articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of any country because of its discriminatory treatment of American commerce or because of other acts or policies which in his opinion tend to defeat the purposes set forth in this section; and the proclaimed duties and other import restrictions shall be in effect from and after such time as

is specified in the proclamation. The President may at any time terminate any such proclamation in whole or in part.’

“WHEREAS, pursuant to the said Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, I entered into a *modus vivendi* and a definitive agreement on November 6, 1939, with the President of the United States of Venezuela;

“WHEREAS, by my proclamation of November 16, 1939, I did make public the said *modus vivendi* and definitive agreement, including two Schedules annexed to each of them, to the end that the said *modus vivendi* and every part thereof should be observed and fulfilled by the United States of America and the citizens thereof on December 16, 1939, and thereafter during its continuance in force, and that the said definitive agreement should be so observed and fulfilled upon its entry into full force, as provided for in Article XIX of the said definitive agreement;

“WHEREAS, by my proclamation of November 27, 1940, I did proclaim the entry into full force on December 14, 1940 of the said definitive agreement;

“WHEREAS, Article II of the said definitive agreement provides as follows:

“Articles the growth, produce or manufacture of the United States of Venezuela, enumerated and described in Schedule II annexed to this Agreement and made a part thereof, shall, on their importation into the United States of America, be exempt from ordinary customs duties in excess of those set forth and provided for in the said Schedule. The said articles shall also be exempt from all other duties, taxes, fees, charges or exactions, imposed on or in connection with importation, in excess of those imposed on the day of the signature of this Agreement or required to be imposed thereafter under laws of the United States of America in force on the day of the signature of this Agreement.’

“WHEREAS, Schedule II annexed to the said definitive agreement provides in part as follows:

[illegible]

“WHEREAS, Article VII of the said definitive agreement reads as follows:

“In the event the Government of the United States of America or the Government of the United States of Venezuela regulates imports of any article in which the other country has an interest either as regards the total amount permitted to be imported or as regards the amount permitted to be imported at a specified rate of duty, the Government taking such action shall establish in advance, and give public notice of, the total amount permitted to be imported from all countries during any specified period, which shall not be shorter than three months, and of any increase or decrease in such amount during the period, and if shares are allocated to countries of export, the share allocated to the other country shall be based upon the proportion of the total imports of such article from all foreign countries supplied by the other country in a previous representative period, account being taken in so far as practicable in appropriate cases of any special factors which may

have affected or may be affecting the trade in that article.'

"WHEREAS, Article VI of the Trade Agreement between the United States of America and the Kingdom of the Netherlands, entered into on December 20, 1935, pursuant to the said Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, and now in force between the two countries, provides in part as follows:

“7. If the Government of the United States of America establishes or maintains any form of quantitative restriction or control of the importation or sale of any article in which the Kingdom of the Netherlands has an interest, or imposes a lower duty or charge on the importation or sale of a specified quantity of any such article than the duty or charge imposed on importations in excess of such quantity, the Government of the United States of America will allot to the Kingdom of the Netherlands a share of the total quantity of such article permitted to be imported or sold, or permitted to be imported or sold at such lower duty or charge, during a specified period, equivalent to the proportion of the total importation of such article which the Kingdom of the Netherlands supplied in a basic period prior to the imposition of such quantitative restriction on such article, unless it is mutually agreed to dispense with such allotment. . . .’

"WHEREAS, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, into between the United States of America and the Republic of Colombia on September 13, 1935, pursuant to the said Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, and is now in force between the two countries:

"WHEREAS, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the United States of Venezuela, and the Republic of Colombia have an interest in the importation into the United States of America of crude petroleum, topped crude petroleum, and fuel oil derived from petroleum including fuel oil known as gas oil;

"WHEREAS, by my proclamation of December 12, 1939, I did proclaim the allocation among

countries of production, on the basis therein set forth, of the quantity of crude petroleum, topped crude petroleum, and fuel oil derived from petroleum including fuel oil known as gas oil, entitled to a reduction in the rate of import tax by virtue of the said item 3422 of Schedule II of the said *modus vivendi* and definitive agreement during the period from December 16, 1939 to December 31, 1940, inclusive;

"WHEREAS, by my proclamation of December 28, 1940, the allocation of such petroleum and fuel oil was proclaimed, on the basis therein set forth, for the calendar year 1941;

"WHEREAS, the allocation to the Kingdom of the Netherlands (including its overseas territories), to the United States of Venezuela and to the Republic of Colombia, of shares of the total quantity of such petroleum and fuel oil entitled to a reduction in the rate of import tax during the calendar year 1942 by virtue of the said item 3422 of Schedule II annexed to the said definitive agreement is required and appropriate to carry out the said trade agreement of December 20, 1935 between the United States of America and the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the said definitive agreement of November 6, 1939 between the United States of America and the United States of Venezuela and the said trade agreement of September 13, 1935 between the United States of America and the Republic of Colombia;

"WHEREAS, I find that imports for consumption into the United States of America from all countries, of such petroleum and fuel oil during the calendar year 1939 were representative of the trade in such articles;

"AND WHEREAS, I find that the proportions of total imports into the United States of America for consumption of such petroleum and fuel oil supplied by the United States of Venezuela, the Kingdom of the Netherlands (including its overseas territories), the Republic of Colombia and by all other foreign countries, respectively, during the calendar year 1939, were as follows:

"United States of Venezuela.....	70.4 per centum
"Kingdom of the Netherlands (including its overseas territories)....	21.3 per centum
"Republic of Colombia.....	3.2 per centum
"Other foreign countries.....	5.1 per centum

"NOW, THEREFORE, be it known that I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, acting under the authority conferred by the said Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, do hereby proclaim that, of the total aggregate quantity of crude petroleum, topped crude petroleum, and fuel oil derived from petroleum including fuel oil known as gas oil, entitled to a reduction in the rate of import tax during the calendar year 1942 by virtue of the said item 3422 of Schedule II of the said definitive agreement of November 6, 1939 between the United States of America and the United States of Venezuela, and unless this proclamation is subsequently modified, no more than 70.4 per centum shall be the produce or manufacture of the United States of Venezuela, nor more than 21.3 per centum, the produce or manufacture of the Kingdom of the Netherlands (including its overseas territories), nor more than 3.2 per centum, the produce or manufacture of the Republic of Colombia, nor more than 5.1 per centum, the produce or manufacture of other foreign countries.

"IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

"DONE at the city of Washington this twenty-sixth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and forty-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-sixth."

Cultural Relations

VISIT OF DISTINGUISHED SCIENTIST FROM HAITI

[Released to the press December 23]

Dr. Camille Lherisson, professor of biology in the National School of Medicine at Port-au-Prince, Haiti, has arrived in Washington at the invitation of the Department of State to visit schools of medicine and departments of biology in leading institutions of this country.

The distinguished Haitian scientist, whose special field is human biology, has expressed an interest in visiting the University of Pennsylvania, Johns Hopkins University, the Smithsonian Institution, the University of Michigan, Northwestern, Yale, Harvard, Columbia, and the Mayo Clinic.

Dr. Lherisson did postgraduate work at Harvard, where he received his doctorate in public health, and also at McGill University in Canada. He arrived by air for the present visit and will confer with Government officials in Washington concerning his itinerary and program in this country before beginning his tour of educational institutions.

The Foreign Service

DEATH OF AMERICAN MINISTER TO RUMANIA

[Released to the press December 22]

On December 22 the Department received a brief report from Istanbul stating that the American Minister to Rumania, the Honorable Franklin Mott Gunther, had died that morning.

Mr. Gunther had been ill for some weeks. With the unselfish devotion to the interests of the United States which had characterized his long career in the American diplomatic service he had continued at his post in complete disregard of his health and contrary to his physician's orders. Since his mission was a diplomatic outpost of the United States in eastern Europe, he had found it necessary to forego all leave in order that the continuity of his personal effort should not be interrupted, and he sacrificed his life in the course of duty.

Upon learning of the seriousness of his condition the Secretary telegraphed to the Legation at Bucharest on November 29 as follows:

"Please express to Mrs. Gunther my distress. We all realize the debt we are under to Mr. Gunther for his unselfish devotion and for his tremendous contribution to our interests. Please keep the Department currently informed of all developments and of anything helpful you think could be done here."

On December 15 the President sent the following telegram to Mr. Gunther:

"I am distressed to learn of your illness. I want you to know how deeply I personally appreciate all of the splendid work you have done for your Government and for your country during these past years and particularly during these recent critical months. Your letters to me have invariably pictured the situation correctly and have been most helpful in determining the shaping of our policy. I am most grateful for your untiring efforts and for the skill with which you have handled the representation of our interests.

"My best wishes go out to you for your recovery and I hope that before long you will be well enough to return. My warmest personal regards.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT"

Mrs. Gunther and all the members of the Legation staff are still in Bucharest awaiting arrangements for return to the United States as a result of the state of war declared by Rumania on December 12.

[Released to the press December 23]

The Secretary of State has transmitted the following message to Mrs. Gunther, the widow of the American Minister to Rumania who died December 22, 1941:

"We were all shocked to hear of the loss of our friend and associate Frank Gunther, and

Mrs. Hull and I send you our deepest sympathy in your sorrow. With splendid courage he stood at his post, well knowing his life was at stake. He gave his last strength to his country which he had served so devotedly for many years. The tragic end of his mission in war makes us all feel more poignantly the loss of a man whose life had been dedicated to peace and international understanding."

[Released to the press December 26]

The Department has received the following report from the American Legation at Bern, Switzerland:

Funeral services for the late American Minister to Rumania, the Honorable Franklin Mott Gunther, which were attended by a large number of diplomats and Rumanians, were held Christmas morning in the local English church which opened especially for the occasion. The body was subsequently placed in a crypt of the Orthodox Cemetery pending such time as facilities are available for its transportation to the United States. Mrs. Gunther will return to United States with the other members of the Legation.

PERSONNEL CHANGES

[Released to the press December 25]

The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since December 20, 1941:

Alfred R. Thomson, of Silver Spring, Md., formerly Consul General at Hamburg, Germany, has been assigned as Consul General at Glasgow, Scotland.

Daniel J. Reagan, of Washington, D. C., American Commercial Attaché at Vichy, France, has been designated American Commercial Attaché at Bern, Switzerland.

Laurence E. Salisbury, of Chicago, Ill., who has been serving in the office of the United States High Commissioner at Manila, Philippine Islands, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

Marshall M. Vance, of Dayton, Ohio, Consul at Lyon, France, has been designated Second Secretary of Legation at Bern, Switzerland.

Malcolm P. Hooper, of Baltimore, Md., formerly Assistant Commercial Attaché at Rome, Italy, has been designated Assistant Commercial Attaché at Panamá, Panama.

William L. Peck, of Washington, Conn., Consul at Marseille, France, has been designated Second Secretary of Legation at Bern, Switzerland.

Tyler Thompson, of Elmira, N. Y., Vice Consul at Zürich, Switzerland, has been designated Second Secretary of Legation at Bern, Switzerland.

Waldo E. Bailey, of Jackson, Miss., Vice Consul at London, England, has been designated Third Secretary of Embassy and Vice Consul at London, England, and will serve in dual capacity.

Miss Constance R. Harvey, of Kenmore, N. Y., Vice Consul at Lyon, France, has been designated Third Secretary of Legation at Bern, Switzerland.

John Ordway, of Washington, D. C., Vice Consul at London, England, has been designated Third Secretary of Embassy and Vice Consul at London, England, and will serve in dual capacity.

Fred K. Salter, of Sandersville, Ga., Vice Consul at London, England, has been designated Third Secretary of Embassy and Vice Consul at London, England, and will serve in dual capacity.

Donald B. Calder, of New York, N. Y., Vice Consul at London, England, has been designated Third Secretary of Embassy and Vice Consul at London, England, and will serve in dual capacity.

Richard A. Johnson, of Moline, Ill., Vice Consul at London, England, has been designated Third Secretary of Embassy and Vice Consul at London, England, and will serve in dual capacity.

Jack B. Neathery, of Farmersville, Tex., Vice Consul at Caracas, Venezuela, has been designated Third Secretary of Embassy and Vice

Consul at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and will serve in dual capacity.

George McM. Godley, 2d, of Rye, N. Y., Vice Consul at Marseille, France, has been designated Third Secretary of Legation at Bern, Switzerland.

Clark E. Husted, Jr., of Toledo, Ohio, Vice Consul at Lyon, France, has been designated

Third Secretary of Legation at Bern, Switzerland.

Lee D. Randall, of Highland Park, Ill., Vice Consul at Marseille, France, has been designated Third Secretary of Legation at Bern, Switzerland.

Laurence J. Daymont, of Utica, N. Y., Vice Consul at Vichy, France, has been transferred to the Legation at Bern, Switzerland.

Publications

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

During the quarter beginning October 1, 1941 the following publications have been released by the Department:¹

- 1624. Report of the Delegation of the United States of America to the Eighth International Conference of American States, Lima, Peru, December 9-27, 1938. Conference Series 50. vi, 229 pp. 35¢ (paper).
- 1636. Military Aviation Instructors: Agreement Between the United States of America and Argentina Renewing the Agreement of June 29, 1940—Effectuated by exchange of notes signed May 23 and June 3, 1941; effective June 29, 1941. Executive Agreement Series 211. 2 pp. 5¢.
- 1642. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. V, no. 118, September 27, 1941. 14 pp. 10¢.²
- 1643. Naval Mission: Supplementary Agreement Between the United States of America and Colombia Modifying the Agreement of November 23, 1938—Signed August 30, 1941; effective August 30, 1941. Executive Agreement Series 218. 2 pp. 5¢.
- 1644. Diplomatic List, October 1941. ii, 104 pp. Subscription, \$1 a year; single copy, 10¢.
- 1645. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. V, no. 119, October 4, 1941. 11 pp. 10¢.
- 1646. Papers Relating to the Foreign Relations of the United States, 1926 (in two volumes). Vol. I. cxxvii, 1126 pp. \$2 (buckram).
- 1647. Papers Relating to the Foreign Relations of the United States, 1926 (in two volumes). Vol. II, xci, 1023 pp. \$2 (buckram).

¹ Serial numbers which do not appear in this list have appeared previously or will appear in subsequent lists.

² Subscription, \$2.75 a year.

- 1648. Publications of the Department of State (a list cumulative from October 1, 1929). October 1, 1941. 27 pp. Free.
- 1650. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. V, no. 120, October 11, 1941. 34 pp. 10¢.
- 1651. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. V, no. 121, October 18, 1941. 16 pp. 10¢.
- 1652. Papers Relating to the Foreign Relations of the United States: General Index 1900-1918 (Including the Regular Annual Volumes and the Appendices for 1901 and 1902). iv, 507 pp. \$1.25 (buckram).
- 1653. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. V, no. 122, October 25, 1941. 34 pp. 10¢.
- 1654. Detail of Military Officer To Serve as Director of the Military Academy of the National Guard of Nicaragua: Agreement Between the United States of America and Nicaragua—Signed May 22, 1941; effective May 22, 1941. Executive Agreement Series 217. 10 pp. 5¢.
- 1655. Military Aviation Mission: Agreement Between the United States of America and Bolivia—Signed September 4, 1941; effective September 4, 1941. Executive Agreement Series 219. 13 pp. 5¢.
- 1656. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. V, no. 121A, October 18, 1941, Supplement: Trade Agreement With Argentina. 44 pp. 10¢.
- 1657. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. V, no. 123, November 1, 1941. 16 pp. 10¢.
- 1659. Diplomatic List, November 1941. ii, 105 pp. Subscription, \$1 a year; single copy, 10¢.
- 1660. Post-War Commercial Policy: Address by Sumner Welles, Under Secretary of State, before the National Foreign Trade Convention, New York, New York, October 7, 1941. Commercial Policy Series 71. 10 pp. 5¢.
- 1661. Foreign Service List, October 1, 1941. iv, 107 pp. Subscription, 50¢ a year; single copy, 15¢.

1662. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. V, no. 124, November 8, 1941. 21 pp. 10¢.
1663. Reciprocal Trade: Supplementary Agreement Between the United States of America and Canada Amending with regard to Fox Furs and Skins the Agreement of November 7, 1938—Signed at Washington and New York December 13, 1940; effective provisionally December 20, 1940, definitely August 14, 1941. Executive Agreement Series 216. 12 pp. 5¢.
1664. Commercial Relations: Agreement Between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics Continuing in Force Until August 6, 1942, the Agreement of August 4, 1937, and Text of Agreement of August 4, 1937—New Agreement effected by exchange of notes signed at Washington August 2, 1941; effective August 6, 1941. Executive Agreement Series 215. 10 pp. 5¢.
1665. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. V, no. 125, November 15, 1941. 19 pp. 10¢.
1666. Exchange of Official Publications: Agreement Between the United States of America and Haiti—Effected by exchange of notes signed May 29 and June 5, 1941, effective May 29, 1941. Executive Agreement Series 210. 7 pp. 5¢.
1667. Detail of Military Officer To Serve as Director of the Military School and of the Military Academy of El Salvador: Agreement Between the United States of America and El Salvador—Signed March 27, 1941; effective March 27, 1941. Executive Agreement Series 214. 14 pp. 5¢.
1668. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. V, no. 126, November 22, 1941. 26 pp. 10¢.
1669. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. V, no. 127, November 29, 1941. 24 pp. 10¢.
1670. Diplomatic List, December 1941. II, 107 pp. Subscription, \$1 a year; single copy, 10¢.
1671. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. V, no. 128, December 6, 1941. 11 pp. 10¢.
1672. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. V, no. 129, December 13, 1941. 67 pp. 10¢.

TREATY SERIES

830. Insert (superseding insert of March 27, 1937): Treaty for the Limitation and Reduction of Naval Armament Between the United States of America, the British Empire, France, Italy, and Japan, Signed at London, April 22, 1930—Statement by the Department of State September 30, 1941 [terminating certain parts of the treaty]. 2 pp.
965. Collection and Application of the Customs Revenues of the Dominican Republic: Convention Between the United States of America and the Dominican Republic Modifying the Convention of December 27, 1924, and Exchanges of Notes—Convention signed at Washington September 24, 1940; proclaimed by the President March 17, 1941. 29 pp. 10¢.
973. Declaration on the Juridical Personality of Foreign Companies: Protocol Between the United States

of America and Certain Other American States—Opened for signature at the Pan American Union at Washington June 25, 1936; signed for the United States of America, subject to two understandings June 23, 1939; proclaimed by the President August 21, 1941. 12 pp. 5¢.

974. Advancement of Peace: Treaty Between the United States of America and Australia Amending in Their Application to Australia Certain Provisions of the Treaty for the Advancement of Peace Between the United States of America and Great Britain Signed September 15, 1914—Signed at Washington September 6, 1940; proclaimed by the President August 21, 1941. 3 pp. 5¢.
975. Advancement of Peace: Treaty Between the United States of America and Canada Amending in Their Application to Canada Certain Provisions of the Treaty for the Advancement of Peace Between the United States of America and Great Britain Signed September 15, 1914—Signed at Washington September 6, 1940; proclaimed by the President August 21, 1941. 3 pp. 5¢.
976. Advancement of Peace: Treaty Between the United States of America and New Zealand Amending in Their Application to New Zealand Certain Provisions of the Treaty for the Advancement of Peace Between the United States of America and Great Britain Signed September 15, 1914—Signed at Washington September 6, 1940; proclaimed by the President August 21, 1941. 3 pp. 5¢.

The Department of State also publishes the slip laws and Statutes at Large. Laws are issued in separate series and are numbered in the order in which they are signed. Treaties are also issued in a separate series and are numbered in the order in which they are proclaimed. All other publications of the Department since October 1, 1929, are numbered consecutively in the order in which they are sent to press, and, in addition, are subdivided into series according to general subject.

To avoid delay, requests for publications of the Department of State should be addressed directly to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., except in the case of free publications, which may be obtained from the Department. The Superintendent of Documents will accept deposits against which the cost of publications ordered may be charged and will notify the depositor when the deposit is exhausted. The cost to depositors of a complete set of the publications of the Department for a year will

probably be somewhat in excess of \$15. Orders may be placed, however, with the Superintendent of Documents for single publications or for one or more series.

The Superintendent of Documents also has, for free distribution, the following price lists which may be of interest: Foreign Relations of the United States; American History and Biography; Tariff; Immigration; Alaska and Hawaii; Insular Possessions; Laws; Commerce and Manufactures; Political Science; and Maps. A list of publications of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce may be obtained from the Department of Commerce.

Treaty Information

Compiled in the Treaty Division COMMERCE

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH CANADA

An announcement regarding the proclamation signed by the President on December 22 allocating among countries of export for the calendar year 1942 the tariff quota applicable to heavy cattle, which was established in the trade agreement with Canada signed on November 17, 1938, appears in this *Bulletin* under the heading "Commercial Policy".

SUPPLEMENTARY TRADE AGREEMENT WITH CUBA

A supplementary trade agreement between the United States and Cuba was signed at Habana on December 23, 1941, supplementing and amending the trade agreement of August 24, 1934 (Executive Agreement Series 67) between the two countries, which was first amended by the supplementary agreement of December 18, 1939 (Executive Agreement Series 165). An analysis of the general provisions of the new agreement appears in this *Bulletin* under the heading "Commercial Policy".

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH VENEZUELA

On December 26, 1941 the President signed a proclamation allocating for the period January 1-December 31, 1942, inclusive, among countries of supply, the quantity of crude petroleum and fuel oil entitled to a reduction in the rate of import tax under the trade agreement with Venezuela signed November 6, 1939. The text of the proclamation appears in this *Bulletin* under the heading "Commercial Policy".

Legislation

Declarations of a State of War With Japan, Germany, and Italy: Address of the President of the United States delivered before a joint session of the two houses of the Congress on December 8, 1941, requesting that the Congress declare that a state of war has existed since December 7, 1941, between the United States and the Japanese Empire; also messages from the President of the United States dated December 11, 1941, requesting the Congress to recognize a state of war between the United States and Germany, and between the United States and Italy together with the proclamations of the President and extracts from the *Congressional Record* showing only the official action of the Senate and House of Representatives in connection therewith. (S. Doc. 148, 77th Cong., 1st sess.) 45 pp.

Additional appropriations incident to the national defense, fiscal years 1942 and 1943. (S. Rept. 919, 77th Cong., 1st sess., on H.J. Res. 258.) 6 pp.

Amending the Nationality Act of 1940. (H. Rept. 1544, 77th Cong., 1st sess., on H.R. 6250.) 9 pp.

Regulations

Additional Regulations Relating to Nationality, Naturalization, Registration of Aliens, and Related Matters. December 20, 1941. (Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice.) [General Order No. C-28, 6th suppl.] 6 *Federal Register* 6747.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1941

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.—Price, 10 cents - - - Subscription price, \$2.75 a year
PUBLISHED WEEKLY WITH THE APPROVAL OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

MAY 16 '42

Publication 1733

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